



Daily Report

Latin America

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Peru

Lima radio carries live a news conference with President Fujimori at the Counterterrorism National Directorate [Dincote] to "recognize the extraordinary feat carried out by Dincote personnel." The president said "other prominent Shining Path members will be captured within a few days" as a result of a search of Guzman's hideout. He also expressed hope that "many youths will put down their weapons" now that Guzman has been captured, "we are already seeing it," he said, and it is a "trend we expect to increase." A list of all the "pro-Shining Path organizations and Peruvian citizens living abroad" who are involved in these activities will be released. Fujimori asserted the laws "will be implemented to try Abimael Guzman and his followers" but he will also "keep in mind what the public says." Although the "maximum sentence in this case would be a life sentence," Fujimori said, "personally speaking," "not talking as a president, he would "naturally endorse a death sentence" for Guzman.

Haiti

Port-au-Prince radio reports that the Assembly of Progressive National Democrats [RDNP], the Mobilization for National Development [MDN], and the Thought and Democratic Action Group [Groupe de Reflexion et d'Action Democratique, GRAD] "have denounced and condemned the Haitian Government for giving the OAS the right to send a civilian mission to Haiti," which they see as "a form of foreign occupation." The RDNP fears "the OAS might take the opportunity to occupy the country under the pretext of guaranteeing the safety of the members of the mission." The MDN feels the mission is "contrary to the provisions of the Villa d'Accueil Agreement and...a humiliation for the Haitian nation." GRAD spokesman Gerard Bissainthe "has denounced the government while asking the nation and the intellectuals of the country to rise up against that civilian mission that will soon enter Haiti."

Callejas, Cristiani Issue Joint Communiqué

PA1509023892 Tegucigalpa *EL HERALDO* in Spanish
12 Sep 92 p 40

["Joint Communiqué" issued by Honduran President Rafael Callejas and Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani from El Amatillo on 11 September]

[Text] Meeting at El Amatillo border post on 11 September 1992 and aware of the rights, duties, and obligations stemming from the ruling issued by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) regarding the ground, insular, and maritime border conflict between the two nations, the president of El Salvador, Alfredo Felix Cristiani Burkard, and the president of Honduras, Rafael Leonardo Callejas Romero, express:

Their people's and governments' firm devotion for peace, their respect for international law and the purposes expressed in the UN and OAS charters, particularly those concerning peaceful solutions to controversies.

Their willingness to respect and comply in good faith with the ICJ ruling that definitely solves the border problem between their respective nations.

Their full conviction that the final solution to this historical process will contribute significantly to increasing levels of trust, to consolidating peace and stability in the region, and to promoting the progress of

the Central American integration process, the most cherished dream of the peoples of the region.

Within the framework of a new stage in their bilateral relations, the two nations reaffirm their willingness and determination to further strengthen the ties and fraternal relations between their respective peoples. This reaffirmation opens new horizons to increase the possibilities for development and cooperation for their mutual benefit.

They highlighted the creation of the Binational Commission that will be tasked with solving problems of a human nature that could result from the ICJ ruling. This commission has been created to guarantee respect for the rights of the citizens of the two countries in the areas concerned.

Trusting God and their people's shared destiny of peace, democracy, and development, they feel confident that the example shown by El Salvador and Honduras in settling their differences with a civilized attitude, one of reasoning and understanding, will help strengthen and give prevalence to international law and world peace and security.

[signed] Alfredo Felix Cristiani Burkard
President of the Republic of El Salvador
Rafael Leonardo Callejas Romero
President of the Republic of Honduras

Cuba

Alarcon, Soto Meet With Russian Delegation

FL1509111992 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 0900 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] Official talks have been held at the Cuban Foreign Ministry between representatives of our country and the Russian Federation, during which an extensive exchange of opinions was made about the main matters of interest in Cuban-Russian relations in a cordial and constructive climate. The Cuban delegation to these talks was headed by Lionel Soto Prieto, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and the Russian delegation was headed by Georgiy E. Mamedov, the Russian vice minister of foreign relations. Previously, Vice Minister Mamedov had met with Cuban Foreign Minister Comrade Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada.

Air Transportation Memorandum Signed With Turkey

FL1209010492 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Cuba and Turkey signed a memorandum of understanding today for the establishment of a bilateral agreement on air transportation. The memorandum was signed by Mr. (Ero Sendis), the deputy director general of civil aviation in Turkey, and Mr. (Amilcar Silveira), the vice president of the Cuban Institute for Civil Aviation. This is the first step towards a bilateral agreement that will establish air transportation.

The document, which was signed in the presence of Turkish ambassador Mr. Mehmet Guney, establishes that the aviation authorities of the two countries will designate an airline to provide these services. During the negotiations held in Havana, the delegations discussed the text of the agreement, which includes specific points about the flight routes and itineraries of the designated airlines. In this regard, both parties expressed their desire and interest in establishing these air links in the near future, links which will make cultural and social exchanges between Cuba and Turkey possible.

Minister Announces Work Force Reorganization

FL1409180292 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Sugar Industry Minister Juan Herrera has announced to delegates and union officials of that sector details about the reorganization of sugarcane agriculture. The more than 750 cane brigades in the country will be structured as cane farms in order to increase agricultural yields and reduce costs. The sugar industry minister added that this reorganization, which is now under study, will continue the current forms of payment to agricultural workers. The majority are paid by the amount of work completed, and a lesser number are paid by the amount of time worked.

For his part, Francisco Linares, the minister president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, stated that workers' wages will be in accordance with their results and also with efficiency in economic management. Each new cane farm organization will have a maximum of 12 administrative workers and will be subordinate to the director of the agroindustrial complex it belongs to. This structure will strengthen labor discipline, recognition for good work by workers, and all aspects of their living standards, planning, and monitoring. A document previously drawn up by Sugar Industry Ministry specialists shows that the new organization of sugarcane agriculture should promote the establishment of correct farming practices in cane cultivation.

Sugar Ministry Updates Refinery Repairs

FL1309193092 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] September is a decisive month for repairs at the sugar refineries. The most recent report by the Ministry of the Sugar Industry states that repairs at the refineries are showing some progress. The steam generating area continues to be the one demanding the most repair work, and this means that the (?contribution) of the innovators is decisive in recycling pipes and in the optimum use of electrodes, acetylene, and oxygen.

The tightest situations are found in Granma Province at the Juan Manuel Marquez and Ranulfo Leyva Refineries; in Matanzas Province at the Smith Comas, Espana Republicana, and Jaime Lopez Complexes; and in Santiago de Cuba Province at its two largest refineries, Julio Antonio Mella and Los Reinaldos.

The efficiency of the next sugar harvest depends in large part on the quality of these repairs. Every minute is decisive in this work; thus, the schedule has been adjusted to the power outages that have been occurring in the provinces, greatly benefiting the work. This year, the greatest volume of work is concentrated in 40 refineries located in various parts of the country.

Pinar Del Rio Rice Crops in 'Critical' State

FL1409135992 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] More than 1,590 caballerias of rice, of the 2,000 caballerias planted at the Los Palacios Rice-Growing Agroindustrial Complex, are affected by a disease resulting from the mixture of varieties and weeds. This was determined in an analysis of the rice-growing activity, which was held in Pinar del Rio [words indistinct]. Lucio Bencomo Valle, a member of the Central Committee and of the provincial bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba, assessed the situation of the rice crop at this agroindustrial complex as very serious, to the point that it could be classified as in a state of emergency.

The most intense average levels are most critical at the Sierra Maestra Farm with 68 percent of its crops affected, followed by Agricola Vuelta Abajo with 56

percent, Lopez Pena with 50 percent, Montoto with 46 percent, and El Caribe with 24 percent. The best crops are at the Cubanacan Farm; all its areas are free of disease thanks to the dedicated effort of its workers.

During the debate, each of the methods used at the agroindustrial complex to eliminate the mixed varieties and weeds was discussed. Agreements were reached to eliminate the deficiencies gradually.

Audit Reveals Food Diversion by Railroad Workers

FL1109021592 Havana Tele Rebelde and

Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] The Office of the Attorney General will request sentences varying from seven to 20 years imprisonment for the crimes of embezzlement, misappropriation, and others, for former workers of the Western Railroad Division.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Maribel Puerto] During 1991, a high rate of food product losses transported by the Western Railroad Division was detected. For this reason, the minister of transportation asked the Office of the Attorney General to conduct an audit. This resulted in the creation of a team of prosecutors and Transportation Ministry specialists who are still working [on the case].

Eduardo Ubieta is the chief prosecutor of the Audit Department of the Office of the Attorney General. Mr. Ubieta, we would like to know what the results of this investigation of the Western Railroad Division are so far.

[Ubieta] The first inquiries revealed that it was true that there were, basically during 1991, millions of pesos in losses of food products. These losses were basically of products such as sugar, rice, condensed milk, and powdered milk. These products were all intended for the people, and never made it to their destination. Later on in the investigation, we discovered that there was a large group of people involved in all these losses. False missing inventory reports were submitted and these reports were not investigated by the administration. Of course, the Ministry of Transportation took the first disciplinary measures against all those in management responsible for these losses that had not been investigated.

Later on, in terms of legal action, several of the people implicated were investigated, including 23 engineers—all the people I am going to mention have been arrested and have confessed their involvement in the crimes—six dispatchers, three maintenance inspectors, two CDP [expansion unknown], one (?Peditran) official, two unemployed individuals, and seven farmers. The portion we have so far investigated and indicted basically involves sugar. The farmers obtained these products illegally to feed animals in some cases, and in other cases to make illegal stockpiles. All this was seized during the searches that were conducted.

[Puerto] What was their modus operandi?

[Ubieta] The modus operandi was for the dispatchers in charge of recording and dispatching the merchandise to its destination, would issue—as I mentioned before—false missing inventory reports. These false missing products were taken and transported by the engineers and were, of course, sold illegally later on. These missing inventory reports were not investigated further.

[Puerto] Prosecutor, is there much more to be done in this audit process?

[Ubieta] No, the audit is in its final stages. We still have to indict several more people who were involved and who we know are legally responsible. At the appropriate time we will request the appropriate sanctions for their crimes and their participation in the events.

[Puerto] Thank you very much for this information. [end recording]

Roundup of Economic Activity Reported 9-14 Sep

FL1109011592

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of economic developments in Cuba carried on Havana radio and television between 9 and 14 September.

Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish at 1400 GMT on 9 September reports the following: An association of winemakers has been formed at the Eduardo Garcia Lavandero Sugar Refinery in Artemisa with a view to developing wine production for domestic consumption.

The mechanical plant of the Celia Sanchez Manduley Textile Complex in Santiago de Cuba is manufacturing parts and accessories for Lada cars, animal-powered vehicles, and various kinds of trucks, as well as taking initial steps toward producing a bicycle gear.

Workers at the Julio Perez Foundry in San Antonio de los Baños Municipality, Havana Province, are casting iron parts for the tourism and biotechnology sectors.

Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 9 September reports the following: Over 2,000 blades for fodder-cutting machines were produced through August at the Maritime Services Enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture, as part of efforts to ensure feed for livestock.

Granma Province tobacco producers plan to complete the current five-year period with yields quadrupling the current period. The tobacco-production renewal program's goal is to increase the number of quintals harvested in the province from 13,000 last harvest to 54,000 in 1995, which is the total amount needed by the cigarette factory being built in Bayamo to supply Granma, Santiago de Cuba, and Guantánamo Provinces. The schedule calls for a progressive increase in tobacco planting, from 102 caballerías in the base year to 210 by the end of the five-year period. The plan is to double the average yields of recent years and to build curing sheds and housing for mobilized workers.

Granma, despite delays in finding land during the 1992-93 season, is now preparing to plant.

In Ciego de Avila Province, the construction of a metal-structure factory is near completion, with equipment in the start-up phase. This factory and a galvanized pipe factory that is 74 percent completed are part of a metallurgical complex being built near Indalecio Montejó Enterprise at a cost of 19 million pesos. The complex will produce about 20,000 tons of structures and 25,000 tons per year of galvanized pipe of various sizes, to replace all imports of these products.

Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish at 1930 GMT on 9 September reports that Las Tunas has "won the right" to host the national ceremony for agriculture-livestock workers on 3 October. Agriculture-livestock workers achieved 102 percent of market production; productivity per worker was 105 percent, with a substantial reduction in costs. They also surpassed the milk collection plan and reduced animal mortality.

Radio Reloj adds that transportation stops increased to over 800 in Havana. More than 1.129 million Havana City residents were transported by state vehicles over the summer. State transportation to other provinces was used by 531,683 people.

Havana Cuba Vision Network in Spanish at 2220 GMT on 9 September reports that the Juan Antonio Mella Micon agrarian contingent has fulfilled its technical-economic plan for the year by harvesting over 90,000 quintals of vegetables in Guira de Melena—mainly plantains, but including yams, bananas, and corn. The goal is to harvest 100,000 quintals of tubers in October. Contingent workers who earned the distinguished collective award for crop tending and use of animal power are attending classes in agrarian techniques. They are working the first plantains with microjets. This highly prolific variety has an increased resistance to wind and pests. Micon has three contingents working in the food program in Havana.

Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1155 GMT on 10 September reports that the innovators and efficiency experts of the Ciego de Avila sewing enterprise are manufacturing sewing machine needles for several provinces, thus saving hard currency. They have manufactured close to 500 units of eight different types, replacing needles made in Germany, Italy, Japan, and other nations. These needles are made manually out of scrap material.

Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 10 September reports that the winter planting campaign in Camaguey Province will involve 1,126 caballerias. A little over 1,000 of these will be planted in tubers and vegetables and the rest in fruit trees and grains, mainly corn and beans. As was the case during the last planting period, much of the land preparation will be achieved through the use of animal-powered equipment.

Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish at 1930 GMT on 10 September reports that the Federation of Cuban Women has excelled nationwide in blood donations. Approximately 400,000 people have voluntarily donated blood since October 1991. The plan called for 423,000 donations. Holguin, Las Tunas, and Cienfuegos Provinces have met the plan.

Sugarcane workers have surpassed the August weeding and planting plan, planting 14,000 caballerias so far in September. The goal is to complete the planting and weeding of plantations by the end of September.

Havana Cuba Vision Network in Spanish at 1110 GMT on 10 September reports that Sancti Spiritus has concluded its spring vegetable, fruit, and grain planting plan by 110 percent. Thus far, 1,340 caballerias have been planted, supplying 22 pounds of tubers and vegetables per capita.

Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1155 GMT on 11 September calls attention, through the dialogue of one Cuban and one Argentine speaker, to an article on the living conditions of Cuban versus Argentine sugarcane workers, agreeing that the lifestyle of Cuban workers is better.

Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 11 September reports that the Matanzas Province spring rice planting of over 500 caballerias is complete, as is the harvest of rice planted in the cold season, which yielded over 100,000 quintales.

Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 12 September carry an interview with Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, Cuban Communist Party first secretary in Matanzas Province, whose comments include the following: The province's priorities are sugar, food, oil, and tourism plans. Matanzas surpassed the plan during the last sugar harvest and is now planting 1,338 caballerias and repairing refineries. The province plans to produce 3 million quintals of tubers and vegetables this year. In the first half of the year, 1.793 million quintals of tubers and vegetables were produced, which is 400,000 quintals more than in first half of 1990 and means 22 pounds more per capita for populace, but this is still insufficient. Also, 4.6 million quintals of citrus were harvested by mid-July. The gross earnings of the Varadero tourism industry increased by 30 percent in the first half of the year over last year, earning about \$82 million. The plan is to earn \$150 million this year. In the first half of the year more than 300,000 tons of oil were extracted; the plan is to reach about 700,000 this year.

Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish at 1409 GMT on 12 September reports that the new El Caney jam and juice factory in Santiago de Cuba which opened in June is expected to save \$140,000 per year, because it has aseptic tanks for storing pulp. This factory, the first of its kind in the eastern provinces, will also lead to savings in fuel and transportation costs, because fruit pulp will no longer need to be shipped west for processing then

shipped back as jam and juices. The factory is not yet producing at its maximum capacity of 30 tons of fruit pulp per day "because it is adjusting to the technology, and because part of its equipment was recycled from other Cuban factories."

Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 12 September reports that in Quivicán, Havana Province, industrial production of the "ferridextrana" vaccine, iron to be injected in recently born piglets, has begun. Production of this vaccine will save hard currency.

Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 13 September report that in Sancti Spiritus Province, 532 caballerías of sugarcane were planted during July and August, almost double of that planted during the spring season, but still short of the plan. Uruguay Complex has the highest number of caballerías at 261; Yaguajay Complex has over 100.

Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 14 September reports that 33 percent of the residents in Guama municipality, Santiago de Cuba Province, get electricity from 14 minihydroelectric plants. Six planned additional plants have not been built because of lack of materials. Eighty-seven percent of Guama residents receive electricity, some of which is provided through solar energy sources.

Havana Radio Rebelde also reports that repairs to the Mario Fortuny cooking gas plant in Havana City will take 28 days. A 13th AIDS sanatorium in Cuba, under construction near Camaguey, will have 16 cabins for 32 patients.

Havana Cuba Vision Network in Spanish at 2220 GMT on 14 September reports that in Ciego de Avila, the construction sector reported a 5 percent increase compared to 1991, including increased productivity and conservation of cement, steel, wood, electricity, and oil. This represents an investment of more than 75 million pesos for a 78-percent completion of the 1992 construction plan. Efforts are being made to contribute to the food plan, biotechnological installations, tourism, industrial factories, and other essential services for the people.

Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 2300 GMT on 14 September delivers the following headlines:

Despite current conditions, construction union workers in Havana continue work on several projects, including the completion of 272 apartments.

Reforestation efforts continue in Cienfuegos, including the planting of timber and fruit trees.

In Sancti Spiritus, medical services are being augmented by the opening of a medical facility at the existing hospital.

Agriculture workers and farmers have produced 170,000 baskets in Guantanamo to be used in the coffee harvest.

Commentary Views Economic Situation

FL1109141892 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Commentary by Nestor Nunez]

[Text] Greetings, friends of the "First Hour" program. Anyone aware today of the reality of the country knows the difficulties and problems that are part of the current circumstances. This means sacrifices, deprivations, and serious limitations of all kinds and, of course, an enormous dose of dedication and responsibility for anyone directly responsible for finding the most general and strategic solutions to matters that may arise as obstacles.

The load is also great for those at a base level, or at the corresponding level, who must give some type of an answer to the needs and concerns of the people. I believe that, despite its weight and its significance, there are factors that we cannot lose sight of because, in the long run, they could become a cureless cancer. In this respect, the battle continues and it involves society directly because it has to do precisely with its survival and healthy development.

I will be more precise. We need to worry about the economy, the major projects, and the channels that could help us emerge from this jam. But, it is also essential to make sure that the social organization is kept as clean as possible, despite all the ups and downs, and that the struggle to improve the economy, for example, does not make us forget, not for one moment, our struggle for morality and pride. We must not forget our struggle to keep the principle of honesty, which has been our flag of resistance and victory for the past years.

Just as important as feeding people—and maybe of greater importance during such a moment of historic difficulties like the one in which we are currently—is to prevent, at all costs, outrages and negative examples such as the social devaluation and the intent, clandestinely at first and later on more and more openly, of making the value of merit give priority to the weight of the uncontrolled and ill-gotten consumption.

Therefore, our battle has various fronts and it is unavoidable for anyone to ignore our targets and goals for one moment.

Commentary on Need for Alternate Energy Sources

PA1109140592 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish
0000 GMT 9 Sep 92

[Amalia Sanmartin commentary]

[Text] Cuba's energy problem can be solved by ensuring we have several fuel sources. This very categorical statement seems to stand on solid ground, as it is backed by a Cuban specialist. Cuba's dependence on a single fuel source—the now dismembered USSR—was a lesson to be learned well, and scientists and economists have done so. It is true that fair prices and balanced trade between

the former USSR and Cuba helped to guarantee Cuba's yearly supply of fuel for the past three decades. That phase was abruptly terminated by the political and social changes that occurred in the former USSR. So scientists and economists are doing painstaking work to find alternatives. Local experts say Cuba must exploit the alternate energy sources provided by rivers, the sun, sugar cane by-products, wood, and livestock feces.

Hugo Pons, a spirited investigator at the Cuban Center for Economic Research, told *BOHEMIA* magazine that the total energy these sources offer is equal to 8 million tons of conventional fuel per year. That is just 5 million tons less than what the country requires. Although this underdeveloped Caribbean country does not have all the necessary means to use adequately the potential energy sources it possesses, several steps can be taken in that direction. According to research, the country could use as fuel the almost 21 million tons of sugar cane bagasse it produces, as well as the 4.5 million tons of straw and the 57 million cubic meters of raw cane alcohol and other by-products from an average sugar harvest.

According to experts, several of these sources could be partially exploited with just a small investment. Greater investments can be made later on, which would guarantee the island's future energy independence and allow the country to restore its economy.

Grenada

Brathwaite on Windward Union, U.S. Relations

FL1309223992 Bridgetown CANA in English
1906 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, Sept 13, CANA—Grenada's Prime Minister Nicholas Brathwaite is guardedly optimistic that a proposed political union of the Windward Islands can become a reality within two years.

The initiative involving Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, and Dominica, has been the subject of extensive discussion for several years. The four governments now have in their possession a blueprint of the proposed union.

Brathwaite, in an interview published in the latest issue of the *COURIER* magazine, indicated the proposal could encounter problems obtaining the required backing in the parliaments of Dominica and St. Lucia.

Brathwaite also commented in the interview on Grenada-U.S. ties after the 1983 U.S.-led invasion which ended four and a half years of Marxist rule here, the reason why his government introduced an unpopular debt service levy on salaries, and the government's structural adjustment programme.

Brathwaite who headed the interim government that ruled Grenada for a year after the invasion, expressed

appreciation for funding the U.S. Government channelled into infrastructural development, including completion of the Point Saline International Airport, and budgetary support. But he was disappointed with the response of the U.S. private sector to investing in Grenada.

"We were quite disappointed in that we did not get the private sector initiative out of the USA. We did not get the assistance over the development of the tourism industry as we would have hoped," he said. "We believe they left too soon. We believe that there was still more that could have been done to assist our efforts towards economic development."

Brathwaite acknowledged introducing the debt service levy broke an election campaign promise of the ruling National Democratic Congress (NDC). But he said when the party promised not to reintroduce direct taxes on incomes, it was not aware of the severe financial crunch Grenada was in.

"One of the problems of islands like Grenada is that we do not have enough statistical information available to the population at large. And usually opposition parties are at a disadvantage in terms of information relating to the fiscal situation of the country," he said. "When we discovered the serious fiscal problem, we had to address it ... If we take difficult decisions and the nation benefits but the party loses, then I would think that we have done what is good for the country."

Brathwaite said under the government's self-imposed structural adjustment programme, the public service by year-end should be reduced to 5,900 workers from 6,500. He said retrenchment was gradual to avoid exacerbating the island's serious unemployment problem. Brathwaite said the government was looking mainly to an expansion of tourism to generate new jobs. Self-employment was seen as providing other opportunities. Also, the United Nations development programme was helping the government put together a programme to retrain workers who have lost their public sector jobs.

Haiti

OAS Mission Called 'Foreign Occupation'

FL1409162692 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil
Network in Creole 1100 GMT 14 Sep

[Excerpts] Three Haitian political organizations, the Assembly of Progressive National Democrats [RDNP], the Mobilization for National Development [MDN], and the Thought and Democratic Action Group [Groupe de Reflexion et d'Action Democratique, GRAD], have denounced and condemned the Haitian Government for giving the OAS the right to send a civilian mission to Haiti. According to those political organizations, it is a form of foreign occupation that is being prepared against Haiti.

The RDNP, headed by Professor Leslie Francois Manigat, does not agree to an OAS civilian mission entering the country (?for) a solution to the country's political crisis. He thinks it a shame that the current rulers have forgotten 1804, and have asked the OAS to send a civilian commission as a condition for the lifting of the embargo imposed on Haiti. The RDNP says that, before 1804, many civilian commissions came from France to establish peace in a Haiti that was not yet independent. The RDNP, fearing that the OAS might take the opportunity to occupy the country under the pretext of guaranteeing the safety of the members of the mission it will send to Haiti, thinks there are enough means to save the prestige of that organization and to allow democracy to continue to grow on the American continent. The party led by Prof. Leslie Manigat thinks the decision to have the OAS send a civilian mission to the country is one more step taken by the rulers toward the creation of another July 1915. [passage omitted]

In addition to the RDNP that does not agree with the coming of the OAS civilian mission in Haiti, MDN says it is indignant at the statement made to the press by Minister of Foreign Affairs Francois Benoit authorizing a civilian mission to enter Haiti. Prof. Hubert de Ronceray deems this statement inadmissible because it is contrary to the provisions of the Villa d'Accueil agreement and adds that it is a humiliation for the Haitian nation. If the OAS wants to help the country reduce violence, it must lift the commercial and economic embargo that it took against Haiti on 8 October 1991 and condemn the incendiary statements and the armed attacks being made by the extremists sectors of Operation Caesarian.

In addition to the RDNP and the MDN, the Thought and Democratic Action Group headed by Gerard Bissainthe has denounced the government while asking the nation and the intellectuals of the country to rise up against that civilian mission that will soon enter Haiti. Prof. Bissainthe states it is the same OAS-DEMOC that has taken a new form or a new name to occupy Haiti again. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

Whereas Prof. Manigat's RDNP and Gerard Bissainthe's GRAD condemn the OAS civilian mission, the MDN asks that the case be referred to the Haitian parliament and the Haitian nation. On that score, the head of the legislative power, Dejean Belizaire, has reacted. According to Senator Belizaire, the government has received a mandate and must therefore be granted enough time to work. To those who worry that the government has jeopardized the country's sovereignty, Sen. Belizaire has stated that the Haitian parliament, which is the guardian of a portion of the national sovereignty, and the Army will not allow anybody to decide to give orders to foreigners to occupy the country.

[Begin recording] [Belizaire] We think that all important questions being debated in the country concern the Senate of the Republic, the Haitian parliament. We have

heard all the calls and I sometimes wonder if it is not using a steam hammer to crack a nut. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] The government has authorized the coming of an OAS mission. It does not say how long that mission will stay. Is it not a form of occupation? This is what some observers fear, because it will enter the country for an unspecified period.

[Belizaire] I think the Haitian parliament is there and the Haitian parliament is one of the guardians of national sovereignty. We think nobody here can decide on an occupation of this country. We are there and the Haitian Armed Forces are there; we are watching over the national sovereignty. We think that, if there is a danger, it is certain that you will see the Haitian parliament (?doing what it is supposed to do). [end recording] [passage omitted]

De Ronceray To Be President 'By Any Means'

FL1409194292 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network
in Creole 1100 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Italicized passage in French]

[Excerpts] The Mobilization for National Development [MDN] has, over the past weekend, organized its second party congress. On that occasion, 10 resolutions were adopted, including one providing for party leader, Professor Hubert de Ronceray, to become president of Haiti by any means in order to resolve the Haitian crisis.

In a separate resolution, the MDN has condemned the OAS civilian mission, prohibiting it from entering the country and stating that if the government persists in its current path, it will mobilize all MDN partisans to demand the dismissal of the Marc Bazin government.

[Begin recording] [De Ronceray] [passage omitted] *The fourth resolution concerns the reelection of Hubert de Ronceray as MDN president for a period of three years: from 1992 to 1995.*

Fifth resolution: The necessity of leading Hubert de Ronceray to the Presidency of the Republic of Haiti. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] Professor Hubert de Ronceray, you have mentioned a resolution that provides for Hubert de Ronceray to be led to the Presidency of the Republic. By what means will this goal be reached?

[De Ronceray] In this resolution, the Congress declares that we are experiencing a situation in which we have seen the Haitian people's willingness to resist any vague hint of returning to totalitarian dictatorship and to lead, as a matter of urgency, a genuinely new national democratic order.

The Congress have considered the necessity for the Haitian people to relaunch the political and economic organization of the country as soon as possible. The Congress has reaffirmed MDN's willingness to find a

final solution to this crisis the country has been experiencing since 30 September 1991. The Congress has decided to maintain the C-14 and C1-7 resolutions that they reached on the occasion of the first biennial congress, and have acknowledged the necessity of leading Hubert de Ronceray to the head of the Haitian state as soon as possible.

[Reporter] Is it through elections or [word indistinct]?

[De Ronceray] There are two aspects to this resolution. It is a resolution (?indicating) the MDN's direction is through elections. But (?it also indicates) that if we reach a point where holding elections is difficult, where that is really not possible, and we cannot continue wasting time with provisional governments that behave like permanent governments, the Congress believes that in that event, the country would really be in a deadlock situation. Elections could not be held, but they are in favor of Hubert de Ronceray as head of the Haitian state. [end recording]

You will recall that the MDN is part of the Marc Bazin consensus government. It is represented in government by its secretary general, Max Carre, who holds the post of minister of national education, youth, and sports.

Lower Chamber May Close Fourth Session 14 Sep

FL1409200792 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] The Lower Chamber is meeting today in general assembly to close the fourth session of the 45th Legislature, as provided by Article 92-2 of the 29 March Constitution. The most important work expected by the nation from this fourth session concerns the law on territorial communities that could contribute to the establishment of the Permanent Electoral Council and arbitration committees, to facilitate the Justice Department's appointment of judges in the courts that are now closed, passing a law to separate the Army from the police force, and to approve the Republic's budget. None

of this work has been done, which casts doubts on the validity of the Haitian parliament, due to renew the Senate before the second session in January, when the 1993 session will begin.

The most important work accomplished during the current session has been the ratification of the Villa D'Acceuil Agreement and the ratification of Marc Louis Bazin as prime minister, heading a consensus government officially in charge of monitoring the country's negotiations.

Following this government's appointment, the parliament stopped functioning since few of the deputies and senators appeared for work. The bureaus of the two chambers were forced to send several communiques over the radio, asking the parliamentarians to fulfill their legislative duties and oversee the operation of the state.

If the fourth session closes today, many observers do not believe that the deputies will actually go on vacation because the budget of the Republic has not been voted, as it was only last Wednesday that the government submitted the budget to the Lower Chamber. Many people are expecting the executive to summon the Lower Chamber in extraordinary session for a vote on the budget. The fiscal year ends on 30 September. This summons could provoke a great deal of controversy on the Constitution, which provides in Article 105 that the president of the Republic is entitled to summon the legislative branch in extraordinary session.

According to the president of the general assembly, many activities occurred in parliament during the fourth session. The most important was on 19 June when they appointed a consensus government. The Senate president asserted that the laws on territorial communities were nearly voted. Senator Belizaire believes that the structure will be in place for the election of senators, scheduled to be held before the end of the year. Sen. Dejean Belizaire, who will be candidate in the next senatorial elections, stated that he worked most conscientiously while he was at the Senate.

* Turning Point Seen in Observers Issue

92CA0199A Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish
18 Jul 92 p 7

[Commentary by Sergio Aguayo Quezada, president of the Mexican Human Rights Academy: "Witnesses and Converts"]

[Text] Another of our traditions died in the Chihuahua and Michoacan elections. The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) started out criticizing the presence of international witnesses and ended up legitimizing it.

Our economic crises and the deterioration of the political system coincided with the trend toward sending observers to elections throughout the world to determine whether they meet universal standards. But when it was insinuated that observers might come to Mexico, the government, the PRI (and the Popular Socialist Party), vehemently rejected the idea. In the end, their presence became inevitable because Mexico cannot aspire to become a full-fledged member of the world economy and keep its political system closed.

If the witnesses came to these recent elections, it is because there is a great deal of tension now that we are making the transition to a modern political democracy. Officials are employing the logic of power and governability, and they are trying to loosen authoritarian controls a tiny bit at a time. Others have already gotten sick of waiting, and because they know that the current regime is very sensitive to what foreigners say, they concluded that observers could speed up the process.

Inviting in observers had its risks, however. The Mexican observer groups that have proliferated in recent years thus came up with the idea of asking foreign groups to witness the observation they would be doing in Chihuahua and Michoacan. The distinction is important, because unlike the witness, the observer issues an opinion on the electoral process.

The foreigners arrived, and the official reaction was one of uncertainty. The criticism that was voiced came from bit players, such as the PRI of Michoacan or Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) Deputy Juan Moises Calleja. The caution displayed by high-ranking federal and party bureaucrats was in proportion to their uncertainty and to the Mexican interests that depend on what happens in the rest of the world.

Thus, the State Electoral Commission of Michoacan called on federal authorities (by a vote of 10 in favor, 3 against, and 1 abstention) to "expel the foreigners" who were in that state. The Secretariat of the Interior pretended not to hear, and the foreigners continued with their work. The delegation sent by the Council of Freely Elected Heads of State, led by Dr. Robert Pastor, had an exchange of views (quite acrimonious, to be sure) with the PRI Secretariat of International Affairs.

This curious mixture of condemnation and resignation was maintained until 14 July 1992, when another of our

traditions bit the dust. That day, the government newspaper EL NACIONAL decided that the international witnesses led by Pastor were so important that it became the only newspaper in Mexico City to publish their report in its entirety, giving it a highly coveted position on the front page. The sudden about-face had a very simple explanation: The witnesses expressed "serious reservations" about statements made by some of the national observer organizations that had invited them.

The government newspaper was not the only one to experience a conversion similar to that of St. Paul when he went to Damascus all those years ago. The same thing happened to the PRI State Committee in Michoacan, which published a special supplement in EL NACIONAL on 15 July, "Michoacan: Report on the Electoral Process."

Whereas four days earlier it had condemned them, in this insert it acknowledged that "both they (the international witnesses) and the national observers may be a positive factor." The Michoacan PRI's objective, however, was to discredit the Mexican observers because they showed a "clear bias in favor of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD)." In support of its thesis, the Michoacan PRI used the report by the foreign witnesses, which, in its opinion, demonstrated the "bias and the groundless nature of the accusations that both the national observers and the PRD made regarding the electoral process in Michoacan."

As evidence, the committee quoted an entire passage from the witnesses' document: "We would like to go on record," the visitors wrote, "with our serious reservations" about the conclusion reached by the national observers that the "conditions did not allow a free and clean election. We do not believe the evidence they presented justifies such a drastic conclusion." The Michoacan PRI forgot to mention that the witnesses' report included more praise than criticism of the Mexican observers.

The cut-of-context quote prompted the executive secretary of the Council of Freely Elected Heads of State, Robert Pastor, to send a clarifying letter to EL NACIONAL on 16 July. For the benefit of those who do not read that paper, I will quote the most important paragraph.

"In the PRI document," Pastor said in his letter, "our criticism of some statements made by some of the observer groups is quoted accurately. However, since the text may give the readers of your newspaper the erroneous impression that we think the observer groups were biased, I would like to repeat the principal conclusion of our delegation: 'The most encouraging aspect of our observations in both states was the dedication, courage, hard work, and impartiality of the coordinators and the local observers.' I would like to add," Pastor continued, "that we are particularly impressed by the observers from all social classes who served as volunteers with the Convergence of Civic Organizations for Democracy."

Who knows how all this will end. Regardless, with the 12 June elections, a seemingly unbreachable wall was brought down. Those most strongly opposed to having the foreign witnesses here ended up using them in their effort to discredit the work of the various Mexican

observer groups. If they did so, it was because the observers were unanimous in their criticism of the way the electoral process was conducted. This proved once again that in politics, principles end where interests begin.

Costa Rica

Budget Reported; Spending To Increase 13 Percent

PA1109160792 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish
2 Sep 92 p 6A

[Report by Yanancy Noguera C.]

[Text] The Republic's 1993 budget, which totals 168.8336 billion colones, represents a 13 percent increase compared to this year's regular budget.

On 1 September, Finance Minister Rodolfo Mendez presented the 1993 Budget Bill to Legislative Assembly President Roberto Tovar Faja.

The growth in government spending, which is reflected in next year's budget proposal, is less than the Republic's economic growth from 1991 to 1992, estimated at 19 percent.

Mendez stressed that to a large extent spending is inflexible and cannot be reduced. In fact, only 3 percent of spending is devoted to investment because the rest is earmarked to pay wages and salaries (33 percent), transfers (37 percent), and the public debt (27 percent).

Mendez asked the deputies to approve four priority bills to control fixed expenses before the end of this year.

These priority bills are the economic democratization bill, which contemplates the privatization of some services; the bill on the sale of Cempasa [not further identified] and the Central America Fertilizer Company; the bill granting the private sector the right to participate in public works projects; and monetary reforms that permit foreign exchange liberalization.

He added that in the next few weeks he will make additional efforts to cut back on spending, as he will present to Congress the Tax Efficiency Bill [Proyecto de Eficiencia Tributaria] and the bill to sell the National Liquor Factory (Fanal).

Bills on legal reform of the government sectors responsible for agriculture, transportation, health, and housing will also be presented to Congress.

An estimated 18 percent of spending for 1993—30.3452 billion colones—will be financed by issuing bonds, which will increase the internal debt. The remaining 82 percent will come mainly from tax collection.

According to this year's budget, 19 percent of government spending was financed by bond issues.

It has been estimated that income at all levels will grow by 18 percent next year because of an economic growth of no less than 3.5 percent, an inflation rate of 15 percent, and a more efficient tax collection process. It was also estimated that in 1993 exports will increase by 10 percent and imports by 14 percent.

The Ministries of Education, Labor, and Finance have received the largest budget allotments for 1993.

The largest spending increase from 1992 to 1993 appears in the allotment for specific public works, which increased from 500 million colones to 1.520 billion colones. This allotment includes resources that will be distributed by the deputies to their communities.

This bill will have to be discussed by the plenum throughout November; it should be approved before the last working day of that month.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Grenada

PA1109143892 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish
4 Sep 92 p 6A

[Text] Costa Rica has established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Grenada, according to an agreement signed in Washington by the ambassadors of both countries to the United States, Gonzalo Facio and Deneth Modeste.

Both governments will decide on some future date the appointment of ambassadors, according to the Foreign Ministry.

Granada is a Caribbean island belonging to the Lesser Antilles. St. George is its capital, it has an area of 344 sq km, and its 100,000 inhabitants speak English and Patois. Grenada has a democratic system of government headed by a prime minister.

El Salvador

Commander Villalobos Cited on ICJ Ruling

PA1509035292 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network
in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Interview with Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, Commander Joaquin Villalobos by Roberto Rodriguez in Costa Rica; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Rodriguez] Joaquin Villalobos is a member of the Salvadoran guerrillas. We would like to know, Joaquin, how you reacted to the International Court of Justice [ICJ] ruling in The Hague on the disputed border areas between Honduras and El Salvador.

[Villalobos] We have said all along that we would obey the ruling, that we would not interfere, that it is not our conflict because our conflict is internal, and that we would respect the outcome. However, there is one aspect that does worry us: The Salvadoran Government has placed much more emphasis on defending the Gulf of Fonseca than defending the territoriality. Already there are some important aspects that are going to cause difficulties, regardless of the fact that all of us are willing to obey the ICJ ruling. A great deal of the population in the area considers themselves Salvadorans, and this is going to cause problems. It worries us that the government, instead of seeking a solution for Honduran access to the sea, preferred to reduce Salvadoran territory.

One cannot say for sure what may have influenced that decision, but we do believe there are priorities that could have been weighed in the final resolution. This worries us, especially when one considers that the Salvadoran Government has not had effective control over the territory for some time now.

[Rodriguez] To your way of thinking, then, El Salvador lost out?

[Villalobos] Obviously, when you think of a territory of 21,000 square km even though good results may have been obtained in the gulf. Salvadoran territory has been reduced. For El Salvador 1 square meter is 1 square meter. We are the smallest country in continental America. I believe the government has its share of responsibility for this ruling and will have to answer for it in due time. Salvadorans, however, must indisputably respect the ICJ ruling. There is no doubt about that; we must all obey international laws.

[Rodriguez] You mentioned a final resolution, and I was about to ask you precisely that. Does this mean that you have doubts, shall we say, about the legality of this ruling. At one time a Salvadoran priest said that in his country the ruling was not being handled politically, while in Honduras it was. It occurs to me that I should ask you this question so you may state your opinion.

[Villalobos] I look at it from this point of view: If you have a lawsuit against someone, you must agree with the person who is going to represent you on what points you want to emphasize and on how the case is to be handled. You still establish your priorities regardless of Honduras' legal arguments, and the way Salvadoran defenders behave will affect the outcome of the ruling. We charge that the government was not interested in the border areas. The government was interested in the gulf and the islands and it placed its emphasis on those things. I cannot say whether these pockets could have been saved or not, but the doubt will remain. Nevertheless, we believe the ruling must be respected. It is not a question of challenging the ruling, but rather a questioning of the Salvadoran Government for not having placed enough emphasis on defending the territory.

[Rodriguez] Villalobos, but the situation comes about because you remain in those pockets of land. Will this ruling force you out?

[Villalobos] No, no. Right now we have no military presence in those pockets. Ever since the Chapultepec Agreements were signed, the cease-fire agreement, it was already established that our military units would not occupy any area under dispute. It has nothing to do with whether we were once there or not. Furthermore, there are many kilometers between the widest undelimited area in Nahuateric and the line that separated the Salvadoran Army from our military forces.

It would be a long walk from the point where the last Salvadoran troops were stationed to the point where the

border will now be located, so one cannot say we were next to the border. That is something else.

[Rodriguez] To what do you attribute your government's indifference [words indistinct]?

[Villalobos] To being more interested in economic matters than in territorial sovereignty. I also think the Honduran interest in the Gulf of Fonseca, regardless of the fact that it won those land pockets, was fundamentally economic. We think this matter should have been solved through a tripartite agreement to exploit the Gulf of Fonseca, something that makes more sense. The conflict will not go away. The conflict will remain so long as there is an economic interest. Nobody is going to fight over the small timber reserves in northern Morazan. In addition, the borders will tend to disappear, but it seems to me the conflict may continue over economic exploitation of the gulf. And then, [words indistinct].

[Rodriguez] In addition to your decision to accept the ruling, you are involved in an internal conflict with the government. The government says you are not abiding by the agreements.

[Villalobos] I do not think that is the issue. The point is that there are extremely controversial aspects, but the government is giving no signs of truly keeping its word. Case in point is the land issue. We must consider that this issue directly affects the current government's social bases. It is not the same to hand over to the military....[pauses] Tampering with the Army's interests is not the same as tampering with the interests of the electorate. The government is taking a very hard and inflexible stand on that point even though it is the same issue that led to the war. There was a war with Honduras over land. Migration to Honduras resulted from a refusal by the Salvadoran oligarchy to adopt land reforms that would redistribute land ownership and prevent migration to Honduras.

That was what caused the war with Honduras. Now the Salvadoran Government is refusing to make concessions on the land issue, although it is these concessions that make El Salvador more stable. On top of that, the government made no effort to defend a few square kilometers that El Salvador sorely needs so the land can be distributed to the people.

[Rodriguez] On another topic, how do you view the trial that has begun for the persons implicated in the downing of a Honduran helicopter?

[Villalobos] The incident took place under circumstances that make it very hard to prove it was an attack or something like it. It took place....[pauses] The helicopter had flown too deep into Salvadoran territory. It so happened that it was flying over a combat zone. Under those circumstances, it is very difficult to identify the helicopter.

[Rodriguez] [Question indistinct]

[Villalobos] I think a trial can be held, but ultimately it will be proved that it was an act of war. It was clearly an

act of war. The helicopter had gone too far into Salvadoran territory for anyone to think it was on an observation mission or that it merely crossed the border. There are enough towns and streets there. One cannot get lost considering the population density and the roads there. The area where Honduras ends and El Salvador begins cannot be mistaken. One cannot argue that.

FMLN 'Temporarily' Suspends Registration

PA1109233692 San Salvador Radio Farabundo Marti Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] The Political Committee of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, announced in San Salvador on 11 September that the campaign to register signatures for the legalization of the new party has been suspended temporarily.

An FMLN Political Committee spokesman said that the measure is due to the nondelivery of registration books by the Central Election Council, CCE, alleging there is a discrepancy with the name Agustin Farabundo Marti.

In view of the situation, the FMLN announced that it has adopted pertinent measures, adding that prompt delivery of the registration books will depend on the political willingness of the CCE in expediting the procedures.

The FMLN asked the people to be ready for the call to register signatures, which will continue in the next few days.

'Obstruction' Viewed

PA1509124092 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 12 Sep 92 p 3

[Communique issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, delivered to EL MUNDO offices on 11 September 1992; date and place not given]

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, states that the ARENA [Nationalist Republic Alliance] government economic policy attempts to satisfy its own interests, putting aside the people's needs and not caring that the vast majority of the people will have to face a harsh economic situation as a result of this policy.

Faced with this situation, the FMLN rejects outright the economic package that mocks the Salvadorans, because even before the value added tax was implemented, the merchants already had raised the prices of products. Moreover, as if this were not enough, the government has increased the price of water and electricity as part of the IMF conditions to offer the ARENA government millions in loans.

Faced with this suppression, the FMLN calls on all the people's sectors to join in the general protest against the government and, in this way, insure respect for Salvadoran human rights so that the dignity of the vast majority does not continue to be trampled upon.

In another turn of events, we completely reject the government's obstruction—through the Supreme Election Tribunal—to register the FMLN as a political party due to a slight error found on Agustin Farabundo Marti's death certificate. According to the Tribunal, Marti still lives even though he was sentenced to death and shot in 1932, the same year that the same government and its Armed forces murdered over 30,000 peasants who were only struggling for true justice and democracy.

We urge the Supreme Election Tribunal not to allow the government to manipulate it and not to partake in ARENA's dirty game. We demand that the FMLN registration as a political party no longer be delayed, otherwise the peace agreements signed in Chapultepec, Mexico, would be violated, and also the nation's pacification process would be affronted.

At the same time, we remind the government that the causes for which this armed conflict originated still have not been solved and that the lands remain in the hands of a few. This indicates that the peace process would be delayed if a speedy solution is not given to the agrarian problem as the peasants and the former combatants need to work the land to meet their principal needs.

We demand the immediate legalization of the lands conquered with the people's sweat and blood during the 12-year war. To conclude, we invite all the people to join the FMLN Municipal Committees aimed at fostering the political work required in each municipality. With the help of all, we can construct a better future for El Salvador.

FMLN Continues Efforts

PA1509004492 San Salvador Radio Farabundo Marti Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Salvador Samayoa, member of the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace, Copaz, said on 14 September the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, will do everything possible to complete its registration as political party in order to participate in the 1994 general elections.

During a televised interview, Samayoa said the Central Electoral Council, CCE, is resorting to subterfuges to delay the process of legalizing the FMLN. This can be seen in small details, such as a mistake in typing the name Agustin Farabundo Marti. The CCE is demanding a document to clarify the typographical error, Samayoa added.

The Electoral Registry will have to be reorganized to be considered trustworthy by the various sectors of society, Samayoa added.

Samayoa said the FMLN will comply with all the necessary requirements to be legalized as a political party and participate in the 1994 elections.

Copaz Swears In Human Rights Subcommittee

PA1109161892 San Salvador Radio Farabundo Marti Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Sep 92

[Text] On 9 September Copaz [National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace] swore in members of the Human Rights Subcommittee created a few days ago. The event took place at the Sheraton Hotel in San Salvador. After analyzing the human rights issue, Copaz reached a consensus to create an entity to take charge of revising this issue, which is very intricately tied to the peace agreements. Dr. Guevara Lacayo swore in the members of the subcommission, which is comprised of one representative from each of the nation's political parties, one from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, and one from the government.

According to Congresswoman Gloria Salguero Gross, the Human Rights Subcommittee will only support existing government institutions.

[Begin Salguero Gross recording] This subcommission will serve to support the existing government institutions by making suggestions and setting out positions. In practice and legally, it is the government's human rights institution under the Human Rights Prosecuting Office. The subcommission will attempt, however, to make a contribution because this is what it is all about. The subcommission has representatives from multiple parties. [end recording]

With the creation of this Human Rights Subcommittee, Copaz will be verifying the respect of individual rights in El Salvador. This is one of several commissions created by Copaz, verifier of the peace agreement signed in Chapultepec, to make more efficient its verification tasks, as demanded by Salvadoran society.

Guatemala

Embassy Announces Talks To Resume in Stockholm

PA1109131392 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0958 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 11 Sep (NOTIMEX)—The Guatemalan Embassy in Mexico has announced that the Guatemalan Government and guerrillas will resume peace talks in Stockholm next week.

The embassy said the new round of talks is scheduled to begin between 17 and 19 September.

The embassy indicated that the first peace talks were held in Stockholm. Since then, there have been nine meetings to achieve peace in Guatemala. [passage omitted]

Government, URNG Meeting Not Postponed

PA1509020592 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Sep 92 p 2

[Text] Monsignor Rodolfo Quezada Toruno reasserted on 13 September the meeting between the Guatemalan

Government delegation and the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, command members has not been postponed.

It is not true the URNG requested a postponement or used the Independence Day celebrations in Mexico and Guatemala as an excuse. The conciliator suspended the 22 August session given the serious differences between the two delegations and the impossibility of reaching an agreement at that time, he said.

Quezada confirmed he said the next meeting could not be held before 11 September, but did not mean the meeting should be held precisely on that day.

He said the first contacts have been established to guarantee the conditions for success in a new meeting. He has yet to meet with the URNG commanders, but he intends to one of these days.

If the results of these preliminary meetings are positive, a new meeting could be called for the third week of September, he said.

Monsignor Quezada Toruno thanked the Guatemalan Government for accepting his 6 May proposal. He added this does not negate the URNG's right to present its own counterproposal. The conciliator is not an arbitrator, only a person who facilitates a negotiation, he explained.

Government, Army Charged With 'Slander' Campaign

PA1509132592 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Sep 92 p 13

[Statement issued by the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG; place and date not given]

[Text] In view of the infamy and treacherous lies by the military leadership and the Guatemalan Government, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity declares that:

1. The Guatemalan Army and Government have launched a campaign of lies, falsehoods, and slander against the URNG to misinform, deceive, and confuse the Guatemalan people and the world. They are trying to hide and cover up the reality of the facts experienced by Guatemala.

2. Part of this dirty maneuver is to present publicly members of the civilian population and fighters previously captured in different places and under different circumstances passing them off as deserters or renegades. These are individuals who have been subjected to torture and pressure and, in an effort to discredit the revolutionary movement, are forced to make false statements.

3. In an attempt to complete the image of a disintegrated URNG, something they really want, the military intelligence services, which are tasked with these actions, recently circulated a "proclamation" reporting the appearance of a "new organization." This organization emerges like an alleged splinter group that opposes the URNG willingness to negotiate.

4. All this is added to slanderous remarks by government spokesmen attributing to the URNG proposals it has not made, such as changing venue from Mexico to a European country to continue the negotiations.

5. After changing the conciliatory tone he used when he was a member of the peace commission for a warmongering attitude representing his institution, General Jose Domingo Garcia Samayoa, the defense minister, has been making ridiculous and clumsy threats against national and international humanitarian institutions and the media. This general should spend his time making sure that no more human rights violations are committed in Guatemala as recommended in the resolution issued by the Commission on Human Rights. This resolution was approved by a majority in the Subcommission for the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities during the United Nation's 44th period of sessions in Geneva, Switzerland, on 27 August 1992.

6. The attitude of the defense minister and the government spokesmen is not normal and shows that they have taken a tougher stand. This factor has made it more difficult to reach agreements in the negotiation process and contradicts, in practice, the spirit of President Jorge Serrano's decisions. It demonstrates how his actions contradict what they say.

7. All these facts are examples of their lack of control and desperation in the face of the Army's and government's inability to force us to sign an agreement that is adverse to the Guatemalan people. They are also trying to counter the increasing sympathy that the URNG has earned with its proposals and positions.

8. They also want to maintain a climate of intimidation against the people in general and to neutralize their struggle.

The URNG urges the Guatemalan people not to be deceived and confused by those who want to maintain a repressive and obsolete system at any expense. It is a system that is discredited nationally and internationally.

We urge the international community to observe the attitudes and positions of the Army and the government which are hindering the process for a political solution to the armed conflict and the achievement of peace in Guatemala.

Minister Urges Ratification of Indian Agreement

PA1509040792 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO
in Spanish 12 Sep 92 p 7

[Text] Labor Minister Mario Solorzano Martinez on 11 September "urged" Congress to ratify Agreement 169 on Indian and tribal peoples.

During a meeting with the Labor Commission, the minister said the agreement does not violate the Republic's political Constitution, therefore it should be approved because a democratic country cannot ignore its ethnic issues.

The minister added that Agreement 169 has led to ignorance. In the case of land, for example, it does not refer to recovering formerly owned land, but of respecting the Indians' land, "and the Constitution addresses that issue."

Referring to future opposition in Congress to ratification of the agreement, the minister said the opposition is due to ignorance about the agreement itself.

"The Constitution stipulates that Congress and the executive branch must develop legislation on ethnic issues, and so far that has not been done," said Minister Solorzano Martinez.

He explained that Agreement 169 seeks to generate an institutional means for discussing ethnic issues. The agreement itself is not the work of the current administration but of the previous administration. Similar agreements have already been ratified in other countries. Therefore, Labor Minister Solorzano Martinez concluded, it is urgent that the Guatemalan Congress ratify the agreement.

CPR Denies Claims Members Surrendered to Army

PA0809135392 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE
in Spanish 5 Sep 92 p 3

[Text] Two men, who said they were former members of the Communities of Resistant People (CPR), were presented by the Information and Press Department of the Army (DIDE) on 4 September. They contacted the Tripartite Commission to request help for the rest of the population that has been retained by the guerrillas.

The men identified themselves as Diego Pastor Ordenez, 44, born in the Chiul hamlet in Quiche, and Miguel Pastor Oxlaj, 16, from the Cimentos hamlet in Quiche. They have been living in El Zaraguate, Uspantan, Quiche since they left the CPR.

Pastor Ordenez stated that when the Tripartite Commission members visit the CPR, they only talk to the committee directors and never with the residents and "we ask them to also talk to the community members to learn their needs."

DIDE spokesman Captain Julio Alberto Yon Rivera said the men had escaped from the CPR "due to the conditions imposed on them by the CPR." Yon Rivera added that Pastor Ordenez and Pastor Oxlaj had surrendered voluntarily and had been relocated. "They want to state publicly what has happened to them," the DIDE spokesman asserted.

The men stated they were with the CPR in Cheputul and had been held captive by this organization for 10 years. The men said they "were totally isolated and had decided to abandon the area due to the many hardships and the lack of food." They added that approximately 800 people are retained by the CPR.

Pastor Ordenez said they abandoned the CPR with their families and had surrendered to the so-called Civil

Self-Defense Committee [Comite de Autodefensa Civil] in the Zaraguete hamlet, Uspantan. According to Pastor Ordonez, the committee has given them protection.

The CPR has charged that the Army's presentation of the two peasants, who say they deserted from their organization, is a publicity stunt to nullify the recent charges of human rights violations against the Armed Forces.

Francisco Raymundo Hernandez, member of the CPR coordinating commission, said "the alleged guerrillas are nothing more than peasants who have been forced and manipulated by the Army to talk against our movement to detract from the charges we presented to the multi-partite commission for the indiscriminate bombing of our communities."

"The CPR is concerned with this situation as we know the Armed Forces has no scruples and will attempt anything, even lies, to improve its deteriorated image," the peasant leader stated.

Honduras

Commander Discua's Independence Day 'Message'

PA1509032892 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish
14 Sep 92 p 15

[Independence Day "message" issued by Division General Luis Alonso Discua Elvir, Armed Forces commander, in Comayaguela on "15 September"]

[Text] Honduran people: With the passing of history toward more modern political, economic, social, and cultural times, Hondurans are called to redefine their national objectives and make them conform to those of the new blocs of governments and nations.

Central America understands that it cannot remain isolated and is working in that direction with the knowledge that it is the only way to provide the people with the social justice they demand to achieve a better standard of living.

We have made a great deal of progress in overcoming the barriers imposed on us by outmoded structures and unrealistic views. Only time has allowed us to overcome these barriers and gain a better view of the Central American peoples' future.

New political factors are added to the need to form a single bloc so we can obtain the cooperation and support of other more developed countries, thus improving our own productive capacity for internal and external consumption. This, in turn, will permit us to increase our socioeconomic development.

The Central American people have pursued this struggle throughout their history. On being denied their rights, they were forced to resort to drastic actions in which fratricidal bloodshed served to restore what rightfully belonged to them.

The political will of the conflicting parties has created new solutions and other realities that in turn pave the way for situations of dialogue and respect for laws.

We have just seen how Honduras and El Salvador have wisely accepted the ruling of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, thus ending a century-long conflict and consolidating regional peace. This creates a future of harmonious coexistence between two traditional sister countries that were only separated by past situations; situations we hope will never reoccur.

The people are now more encouraged. The productive sector has been invigorated and updated to achieve better technological capabilities for the benefit of development.

The Armed Forces have also assumed an updated, protagonist's role for the general welfare of the nation, contrary to those who would like to see us serving selfish interests.

Hence, that is why there have been false accusations and propagandistic manipulations intended to confront us with the state powers and divide us institutionally with intrigue and sinister national and international maneuvers.

The concept of national independence must be viewed globally. We must realize that the struggle against the new threats of modern society corresponds to all, and the Armed Forces only fulfills its partial role.

On this day of national independence, let us forge the idea in our hearts and souls that Honduras will continue to be first, but within the framework of the integrationist process.

Honduran people, receive our loyal salute as guarantors that we are of national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Issued in Comayaguela on 15 September 1992 [date as published]

Nicaragua

Power Outages Said Aimed at Silencing Newscasts

PA0709190392 Managua Radio Corporacion
in Spanish 2200 GMT 4 Sep 92

[Text] Radio Corporacion continues to be affected by the constant INE [Nicaraguan Institute of Energy] power outages in either our main studios or transmission facilities. The outages at the station are aimed at silencing its newscasts, especially when they criticize the government and the recalcitrant Sandinists for the crimes they commit against the Nicaraguan people.

Each time Radio Corporacion broadcasts a newscast, there are constantly power outages. This is especially the case when the "Nine O'Clock Surprise" program is being aired because it has become a headache for the officials of the UNO [National Opposition Union] government and the Sandinists. But it is not with power outages and threats that the government and the recalcitrant Sandinists are going to silence Radio Corporacion journalists, who have the duty to report the truth to the Nicaraguan

people about the corruption and the injustices committed by the UNO government.

Leal Leaves for Taiwan To Present Projects

PA1009133992 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 Sep 92

["Press Note" released by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in Managua on 7 September 1992—read by announcer]

[Text] After attending the 10th Nonaligned Summit in Jakarta, Indonesia, Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry Ernesto Leal left for Taiwan to participate in the meeting of the Taiwan-Central America Commission to be held in Taipei.

Using as reference the tentative agenda drafted in Managua on 14 August, the Central American foreign ministers will present to Frederick Chien, their Taiwanese counterpart, a series of regional projects aimed at developing the isthmus especially with regard to the Central American Integration System, [Sistema de Integracion Centro Americano] known as SICA.

[Issued] Managua, 7 September 1992.

Panama

Government Pledges To Stop Deporting Colombians

PA1209155492 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0017 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Panama City, 11 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—Panama has given its word to the Colombian Government that it will stop deporting illegal Colombians in border areas, Panamanian Foreign Minister Julio Linares said on 11 September.

Linares confirmed ACAN-EFE of Colombian Foreign Minister Nohemi Sanin's announcement in Santa Fe de Bogota that Panama would stop deporting "illegal" Colombians through the jungle in the border province of Darien.

According to the Colombian foreign minister, the Panamanian Government will also stop deporting other foreigners through the border with Colombia. She said that "we will soon agree on a place to take these persons," although she did not explain how the transfer will be carried out.

Linares told ACAN-EFE that Panama has suspended the deportations over the land border because "it is not the best way to do it. We would rather seek other, more convenient, formulas."

He also said a joint Panamanian-Colombian commission will meet in Panama City next week to discuss "the

matter" of the illegal Colombians "to try to devise better regulations for the deportations."

He said, however, that in addition to this problem the commission will debate other problems dealing with border issues affecting the two countries.

The Panamanian immigration department has reported that it is impossible to deport illegals by other than the surface border for lack of funds, which are frozen.

Alfonso Araujo Cotes, Colombian ambassador to Panama, and Jose Raul Mulino, Panamanian deputy foreign minister, met on 14 August to try to solve the problem of the deportations through the jungle province of Darien at the border with Colombia.

Araujo thinks the deportations violate human rights. He admitted, however, that some of those deported preferred this fate to serving time in prison.

A large number of Colombian illegals have settled in the border province of Darien in the past few years. According to local authorities, these people exploit the natural resources of this dense jungle region, most of which has been declared a natural park.

Agreement Signed With Japan To Build Highway

PA1209153592 Panama City CRITICA LIBRE in Spanish 12 Sep 92 p 2

[Text] Representatives of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency [JICA], headed by mission chief Kouji Yokota, and Public Works Minister Alfredo Arias Grimaldo signed an agreement known as a "work scope," whereby the Japanese Government pledged to prepare a master plan for the highway from Panama to Colon, taking into consideration the rehabilitation of the existing highway and the construction of a new highway to be done in stretches. Priority projects that would stem from this plan would also be selected to then conduct preliminary feasibility and engineering studies. The Japanese delegation has been in our country for over a week. During this time its members have held meetings with persons linked to the construction of the highway from Panama to Colon and inspected many parts of that major highway.

According to the agreement signed, the Japanese will begin work in December. The total amount of work that has been agreed on will be completed in one and one-half years.

Also attending the signing ceremony between the JICA and the Panamanian Government were Deputy Public Works Minister Laurencio Guardia; top ministry officials; and Alfredo Broce, international technical cooperation chief of the Planning and Economic Policy Ministry.

Argentina

Cuban Ambassador on Refugees, Political Pressure

PY1409190192 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1757 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (NA)—Cuban Ambassador Miguel Bruguera del Valle today denied the possibility of a massive migration of Cubans to Argentina and confirmed that the eight Cubans who asked Carlos Menem's government for refuge "do not have anything pending with Cuban courts."

Del Valle also flatly denied that the families of the refugees are under political pressure from Fidel Castro's government, and said that he is "upset that someone would say a thing like that because in Cuba they are not in danger, they have social, health and educational security, and the guarantee of work."

In remarks to a radio station, the diplomat considered "absurd" that those families are being politically persecuted. He did not deny the possibility that they will be authorized to travel to Argentina.

He said that "many people have taken their families to Miami. There is no problem over the decision, but now it must be made through the appropriate channels."

He said that Argentine officials should be asked "why" they gave news conferences to announce the status of refuge that was granted to the Cubans, and clarified that "no one" whom he saw "in the media has anything pending with the courts in Cuba."

He said that "these boys were working" and believes their charges of alleged human rights violations and labor difficulties were to "justify abandoning their families to stay here."

"First the members of the Tropicana group were talked about, and later five more. It is true that the latter group left Cuba to visit relatives or for some other reason and they have temporary visas that allow them to stay," he said.

He considered that the Argentine Government "is within its rights" to grant refuge to Cuban citizens, although he said he did not know "whether 400 or 500 have been granted visas to visit as tourists or come to see their relatives."

He stated that "it is of no importance" that the eight Cubans "decided to stay and live here," adding that "other Cubans have also decided to live in many other countries."

"It is a situation being experienced in every Latin American country. I do not know any Latin American countries that do not have their citizens living in other countries," he said.

He said that "several million of them are working in the United States."

He stated that in Argentina he has observed "citizens from other countries that live and work here; Bolivians, Paraguayans, and Uruguayans," and considers it a "completely normal" situation.

He acknowledged that there are "always more things in common for which people should work than the disagreements that separate them," and stressed that "Argentines and Cubans historically have had many points in common and continue to have them."

The Cuban ambassador concluded by saying: "We have many things to work for, to agree to, and we can strive toward a better future for both countries."

Journalists Association Issues Communique

PY1509010392 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1536 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Cordoba, 12 Sep (NA)—The Argentine Association of Journalistic Entities (ADEPA) has expressed its interest in the legal situation of journalist Horacio Verbitsky, and particularly in determining whether "this is the result of his former links with the Montoneros guerrilla group or of his notorious criticism of the current government."

To this end ADEPA has demanded that Interior Minister Jose Luis Manzano and Justice Minister Jorge Maiorano report "whether other members of subversive organizations are currently facing the same situation."

The full text of the communique issued by ADEPA states:

"In the wake of a charge made by the PAGINA 12 newspaper in relation to Verbitsky, ADEPA has decided to resort to the interior and justice ministers.

ADEPA has decided to ask the two ministers to clarify whether other people involved in subversive activities in Argentina in the 1970's are facing the same situation.

In the past few hours PAGINA 12 delivered to ADEPA leadership a denunciation, which states:

"As has been made public on many occasions, PAGINA 12 journalist Horacio Verbitsky has again been harassed for his permanent denunciation of corruption both in his book entitled 'Robbery for the Crown' and in PAGINA 12 editorials.

"This time no one less than Prosecutor Romero Victorica questioned Verbitsky, despite not being allowed to, in an attempt to 'fabricate' evidence against the journalist.

"This maneuver, which was planned by the government and executed by Victorica, seeks to involve Verbitsky in actions perpetrated by the Montoneros in the 1970's to discredit him before the public. To this end they resorted

to well-known former Monteros leaders who were pardoned by President Menem.

"Romero was promoted for this action, with a proposal to fill the post of Court of Cassation member."

ADEPA has expressed its interest in determining whether Verbitsky's legal situation was caused by his old links with the Montoneros group or by his shocking criticisms of the current government.

Verbitsky is the author of the book entitled 'Robbery for the Crown,' which was objected to by government officials.

Meanwhile ADEPA has noticed that none of the leaders of the organizations involved in terrorist activities in the 1970's have had serious troubles with the court after being pardoned by the president.

This, at least, has not been made public by court sources with the intensity and frequency of the case involving Verbitsky.

No one has learned, either, of any trouble affecting people charged with crimes because of activities intended to repress subversion.

On the other hand, people are aware that while Verbitsky is forced to testify, other people who were linked somehow with subversion are holding significant public posts," the communique concludes.

Bolivia

Government, Opposition Reject U.S. Senate Report

PY1409142192 Madrid EFE in Spanish
2213 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] La Paz, 12 Sep (EFE)—The government, the opposition, and other Bolivian social groups today rejected a report by the U.S. Senate according to which "official corruption" in Bolivia and Peru is helping to counter the fight against drug trafficking.

Bolivian Interior Minister Carlos Saavedra denied the existence of corruption in his government adding, however, that the report "is not negative about the country" because it stresses the achievements obtained by Bolivia in its fight against drugs.

Bolivian Information Minister Jaime Cespedes dismissed, however, the document entirely because it simply represents the opinion of one person: A U.S. senator who "sees the mote in another's eye and not the beam in his own," Cespedes said, adding that Bolivia "must take note of the report" because it is a foreign declaration on his country.

The report in question was compiled by the democratic majority in the U.S. Senate. It says that the U.S. Government has little to show after five years of work and an investment of \$2.1 billion to fight cocaine trafficking in Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru.

The U.S. democratic senators state that the Andean countries' commitment to fight the narcotic trade has improved but "official corruption" in Bolivia and Peru "is visible in their limited political willingness" to fight drug trafficking.

The report concretely states that "Bolivian Government corruption places antinarcotics operations at risk and slows efforts to advance in that respect."

Carlos Farah, the Bolivian Senate's Defense Committee chairman, characterized the U.S. senators' report as "U.S. aggression" and charged that the United States does not present any proof.

Farah announced that the committee he heads has presented a note to the Foreign Ministry requesting a strong official protest over the incident.

Bolivian political analyst Roger Cortez told PRESENCIA that "the fight against drugs has not prospered because the United States included it among its military and war plans."

Cortez said: "U.S. objectives behind the fight against drug trafficking have already been fulfilled because the United States has already consolidated its economic and political control over the Andean region and is now merely seeking a larger role in the area."

Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR)—the main opposition party—said however that "the U.S. senators do not need to tell us what all Bolivians already know," adding: "We know there is corruption and drug trafficking."

New MNR Splinter Group Launches Candidacy

PY1409172492 La Paz Radio Fides Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] A new political group has appeared in Trinidad. It is called National Revolution Front [Frente de la Revolucion Nacional] and is headed by the son of former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, (Roberto Pesoa Ayez). During a news conference (Pesoa Ayez) announced the guidelines, objectives, and projects of the new party which wants to vindicate the ideals of 9 April [refers to the 9 April revolution which brought Victor Paz Estenssoro to power for the first time in 1952]. (Pesoa Ayez), among other things, criticized the neo-liberal policy of the current government. He said that he is launching the Ramiro-1993 campaign in favor of (Victor Ramiro Paz Cerruto) who will run for president. (Roberto Pesoa Ayez) will officially announce (Ramiro's) candidacy on 25 September in Trinidad which means he will be the rival of Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada within the MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement].

Brazil

Media President Regrets Collor Link in Scandal

PY1409154392 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Sep 92 Political Section p 9

[Article by Gabriel Nogueira from Rio de Janeiro]

[Text] During an exclusive interview with O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO on 11 September, Globo Enterprises chairman Roberto Marinho stated that he deeply laments President Fernando Collor's involvement in the scandals that were unveiled by the Congressional Investigating Committee that investigated the activities of Paulo Cesar Farias, after he, Marinho, had contributed to Collor's victory in 1989. "I am sorry because Collor is an extremely intelligent young man," Marinho said. "I have been reading about the charges in the newspaper and it would be naive of me not to believe them," he added. The publication of photographs of the gardens at the Casa da Dinda [presidential residence] undermined Marinho's confidence in Collor. He added, however, that he was not sorry he had supported Collor.

Marinho spoke after meeting, for the first time in his life, with Workers Party [PT] President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, with whom he was "very pleasantly" impressed. "I placed the Globo Network at Collor's disposal, so I must have contributed to his victory," he admitted. Lula felt that Marinho appeared to be sorry for having contributed to Collor's victory. "Until the charges were brought against him, Collor was a source of pride for me. I was a friend of his father," Marinho recalled. He now "definitely" expects the president of the Nation to be tried. "I cannot assess the weight or the fairness of the charges," Marinho said.

The publication of the photographs of the gardens shook the relationship between Collor and Marinho, especially because the president did not show Marinho the gardens when he visited the president in Brasilia a few days before. Marinho said that they talked on the porch, went into the house, and listened to music. "I do not know if he hid the gardens from me, all I know is that he did not show them to me," Marinho said.

After reading the publication, Marinho telephoned Collor: "I asked him why he didn't show me that waterfall and he asked me to pardon him." Marinho considered "the waterfall inconceivable." He said: "I considered it even more inconceivable when I learned that it cost \$2.5 million."

Marinho explained why he supported Collor during the 1989 campaign, saying that Brizola stated at the time that he would close the Globo Network, the "burial" of which was promoted every day by the PT. He said: "Brizola is an enigmatic person who should not be taken too seriously." Marinho stated: "I did not support any candidate until Collor appeared. I talked with him for three weeks." He added: "I realized that I could use him to free myself from Lula." Marinho denied having

advised Collor on the way to face a crisis. He said: "Collor does not like asking for advice."

Marinho said that the Globo Network maintains a neutral position, adding: "We currently assume an impartial attitude toward the charges against Collor and will continue to do so with his defense." During a lunch hosted by Marinho at his house a week ago at which former President Jose Sarney, a Brazilian Democratic Movement Party senator for Amapa, was present, Vice President Itamar Franco told Marinho that "he is ready to replace Collor when the nation asks him to do so." Marinho noted Franco's prudence and said that "he seems a correct and austere man."

* Pinheiro Views Impeachment Vote, Franco

92SM0603A Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese
26 Aug 92 pp 7-9

[Interview with Deputy Ibsen Pinheiro by Eduardo Oingue; place and date not given]

[Text] Sao Paulo Deputy Ibsen Pinheiro, (PMDB) [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], is getting ready to experience the high point of his career in the next few days. As soon as the CPI [Congressional Investigating Committee] votes to approve the final report of its investigation of PC Farias, a committee of lawyers will deliver a petition for the impeachment [preceding word in English throughout text] of President Collor to the Chamber of Deputies. As president of the Chamber, it will be Ibsen's duty to examine the petition for compliance with legal formalities, without considering its merits, and send it to the plenary for a vote. He will not lose any sleep over this task. At 57, serving his third consecutive term as deputy, Ibsen sleeps from midnight to 0700 even during periods of the greatest tension. Nothing induces him to depart from the strict diet that keeps his weight at 78 kg. In the mornings, the deputy leaves his house on the Peninsula of the Ministers on the shores of Lake Paranoa with only a glass of milk and half a papaya in his stomach. He drinks only tea with artificial sweetener and goes back to his own home for lunch.

Ibsen is from Sao Borja in Rio Grande do Sul and was an active member of the PCB [Brazilian Communist Party] as an adolescent. A rabid soccer fan but a poor player, he became a sports reporter, public prosecutor, and politician in Porto Alegre, where he started his career as city councilman, representing the former MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement]. Married, with one son, the deputy is known as a discreet professional. He avoids making cutting remarks and, whenever possible, steers clear of controversies. On a vote as important as the length of term for then-president Jose Sarney, for example, Ibsen abstained. The assessment of his performance in the Constituent Assembly is an almost perfect "average" grade—a "6," according to the DIAP [expansion not given]. A merely efficient orator, Ibsen believes the vote on the impeachment of President Collor is a

decision like no other in the daily routine of the Chamber. In his opinion, if the full house were to vote on an ordinary wage bill, for example, it would be easy for the administration to prevent the opposition from marshaling a two-thirds vote such as required to order impeachment proceedings. This is not a wage bill. "In this case, it is impossible for the opposition to get the two-thirds majority, but we could easily have unanimity," he said. Last week Ibsen Pinheiro gave VEJA the following interview.

[Oinegue] Now that the report by the CPI that investigated PC Farias has been finished, you will be receiving a petition for the impeachment of President Fernando Collor. What happens next?

[Pinheiro] If the petition is technically well-drafted and satisfies the legal formalities, I will send it to the full Chamber. If it contains mistakes, it will go into the files. In such a case, the petitioner is notified of the decision and the reasons for it. If he wants to submit another, corrected, petition, then that will be sent to the plenary. In this phase, my role is strictly formal. I do not delve into the merits of the complaint. It will not take me more than a few days to study the petition.

[Oinegue] Would you hazard a guess as to the results of the vote in the Chamber?

[Pinheiro] Of course not.

[Oinegue] Administration leaders insist that the government has enough votes to defeat the petition as soon as it reaches the full Chamber. How reliable is that assessment?

[Pinheiro] Not reliable at all. By the time this issue gets to the floor of the Chamber, it will be surrounded by a national context that will have a decisive influence. And legislators catch the fever from the general public. About six weeks ago, Australian congressmen who were visiting the Chamber asked me whether it would be hard for the opposition forces to garner two-thirds of the votes in order to remove the president. I answered: "Difficult, no...I think it is impossible. Unanimity would be easier to obtain." They laughed, catching my drift. If this were an ordinary legislative battle, where parties get pulled first one way and then the other and compromises are eventually reached in the corridors, the way we vote on a wage bill or some other measure, I cannot imagine that the administration would be unable to win one-third of the legislature over to its side. An administration that does not have one-third of the legislators is an ex-administration. But it is unlikely this will be an ordinary vote.

[Oinegue] Why not?

[Pinheiro] This is not just an isolated episode, but a sort of national catharsis that is bound to affect our country deeply. The CPI struck a vein of corruption, and the figure of Mr. Paulo Cesar Farias is now manifestly involved. The National Congress must respond in a way

that meets the expectations of society. Within this atmosphere of anxiety, bitterness, and even shame, there is still a positive component. This is the first major Brazilian crisis that has unfolded and will be resolved within the constitutional framework. The others, 1968, 1964, 1955, 1954—and I will stop there—proceeded either without any contribution from the institutions, or by working against them, but now the institutions will be the arbiters of the crisis.

[Oinegue] What will determine the behavior of the plenary?

[Pinheiro] The facts and the truth. Everything that is happening hinges on those two words. This is significant, profound. The nerve endings that connect Congress to society at large are more sensitive than I have ever seen. Almost by magic, there is a political correlation with what we hold as being the ideal—acting on the basis of the truth of the facts. This crisis was not born as a political crisis in the partisan sense, and it will not have a partisan political outcome. No party can be held responsible for the serious occurrences that are being investigated by the CPI. This is an example of my fairness toward the parties that support the government.

[Oinegue] Would you say the same thing about the shock troops who want to see the president escape these charges, no matter who gets hurt?

[Pinheiro] There could be a minority in the legislature that has already absolved the president, even before the investigations ended. Just as there is a minority that has already decided to convict him. That kind of radical behavior will not prevail. This is not how the great majority are reacting—most are refraining from prejudice and from committing themselves in advance. The vote of the legislators will be cast on ethical and moral grounds and motivated by the truth. As St. John said, the truth will make us free.

[Oinegue] Can't the government use patronage and pork-barrel politics to win?

[Pinheiro] At the beginning of the crisis, we noticed that some sectors were holding out the hope that it could be swept under a rug somewhere. But I do not see any role for that abominable political practice. Society is watching; this is healthy and will prevent the pork-barrel approach. This crisis has to play itself out; it has to complete its cycle without any short cuts.

[Oinegue] How many impeachment petitions have you already received?

[Pinheiro] There have been 14 since I took over the presidency of the Chamber. Half of them pertain to the present crisis. They were filed away because of errors of form. Most of them lacked proper documentation. The others, motivated by other reasons, are being studied since they deal with specific topics that have to be examined carefully.

[Oinegue] Does the impeachment petition that is going to be prepared on the basis of the CPI's work run the risk of being filed away like the others?

[Pinheiro] I think it would be very unlikely. Ever since the beginning of this case, I have made it clear that I thought it was inevitable that the impeachment process would be started.

[Oinegue] Why?

[Pinheiro] Because the political and social forces involved in this story are influential, and certainly they will be capably advised. In this case, the legal formalities will be satisfied, and the petition will take its course.

[Oinegue] There is a lot of debate among lawyers about the various stages of the process. Why?

[Pinheiro] I have never seen such clarity on the subject of impeachment. All the jurists who have entered this debate have already found the proper constitutional solution. And each of their solutions differs from the one found by the others. Some think that all that the plenary session of the Chamber can do is forward the impeachment petition to the Senate, the body assigned to prosecute and judge the president, by a vote of two-thirds of the deputies. Others think that a special committee empowered to investigate the president can be set up while the matter is still in the Chamber, provided that two-thirds of the deputies agree to this. Then there are those who say the deputies can form that committee by vote of a simple majority. In other words, they are reading the same legislation, but coming up with different interpretations as to the next step. So let's leave it as it is in Ecclesiastes: to every thing there is a season.

[Oinegue] With so many conflicting opinions, aren't you afraid of making the wrong decision?

[Pinheiro] When the time comes, I will know what to do. And with a chance of being wrong, of course. Life does not always reserve us the right to set up a safety net in case of a death leap. Fernando Pessoa once said that he understood why words cannot fully express thoughts. After all, thoughts cannot fully express reality. My decisions will have the support of the institution. If questions arise on the basis of that decision, the Federal Supreme Court can be asked to assess the constitutional repercussions. Since the Federal Supreme Court is not a consultative body, I cannot ask it to tell me ahead of time what path to take. And, likewise, no one can ask that of me.

[Oinegue] How would you rate the CPI's investigation?

[Pinheiro] The CPI is doing an exceptional job. The quality of the materials it has gathered lays to rest the idea that the CPI would not come up with anything. The CPI does not have the training of the police, the legal background of the magistrates, or the authority of the Office of Public Prosecutor. But it has the ability to involve this society in a transparent process of inquiry.

Sometimes the investigations done by a CPI are frustrating, especially when no crime is discovered. Things are different this time.

[Oinegue] How would you evaluate the demonstrations by people dressed in black, as a response to Collor's call for green-and-yellow?

[Pinheiro] The president does not need me to tell him this, but he exercised a right—the right to appeal for an expression of opinion by the public. And the reactions, for or against, are part of the democratic context we are living in. I am not just talking about the legality of the acts. We found out that the citizens want to participate. The demonstrations were vigorous and energetic, but not tragic, not bad-humored, and not bitter. They were optimistic, because they were not unruly. People wanted to influence things, not ruin them. Black clothing was in the majority on the streets, but those who wore yellow were not attacked. Instead of intolerance, I actually found nostalgia.

[Oinegue] The sort found in *Anos Rebeldes*? [Rebellious Years, a current TV miniseries about resistance to the military regime]

[Pinheiro] I saw in Sunday's youth a nostalgia for a period they had not lived through, the era that is the subject of *Anos Rebeldes*. In the demonstration, today's youth took advantage of the opportunity to experience a great moment. Judging by the moral content and the purity of soul and temperament, the young people are nostalgic about the reminiscences of others. Those young people on Sunday had nostalgia for the best moments of the resistance.

[Oinegue] Didn't the spontaneous nature of the protests surprise you?

[Pinheiro] These demonstrations and the campaign for direct elections have something in common: spontaneity. But there is a difference between them. The campaign for the direct elections was backed by powerful mechanisms. There were public relations agencies and even free transportation to take people to the rallies. There was a tremendous mobilization then, and the opposition governors played an extremely important role. In fact, the major demonstrations occurred in states where the governors opposed the regime—Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais—nine states in all, if I am not mistaken. In Porto Alegre, it was tremendously hard to mobilize. Neither the governor of Rio Grande do Sul nor the mayor were in favor of direct elections. There was none of that down there.

[Oinegue] And what was it that mobilizes so many people at the same time?

[Pinheiro] That's simple. A man's desire to fully exercise his citizenship. That man's only means of expression is to grab his flag, put on his black shirt, and take to the streets. He holds no elective office and has no money. He has no access to the newspapers. He does not own a radio

station. But he has something to wear and a voice to tell the truth as he sees it. Demonstrations like that one make it clear that this crisis is not a struggle for political power. The campaign for direct elections also included an element of repudiation of Paulo Maluf, which gave it something of the aspect of a partisan political battle. It is a different issue now.

[Oinegue] And so it is not the third round [of the elections process], as Collor would like it to be seen?

[Pinheiro] If it were a round, it would be the fourth round. When the PFL [Liberal Front Party] entered the government and the new Cabinet was sworn in—that was the third round, which, incidentally, I think was the administration's finest hour. The crisis the president is facing has a lot to do with the way he won the presidency of this country without party backing. Had he started out by looking for the political support that he built up with the new Cabinet, there would not be these scandals that the CPI is investigating. If the parties that form his power base today had been there since March 1990, the opposition would still be opposing him, but not for the reasons we are seeing today.

[Oinegue] Are you portraying the first Collor government as a careless mistake, or as a conscious choice made by the president?

[Pinheiro] I am only saying that if the president had shared the governing responsibility with them, the story of his first two-and-a-half years would be different, and for the better. It is clear to people that what was missing during that period of the Collor administration was politics. And that void was invaded by "apolitical" people.

[Oinegue] Are you referring to PC Farias and his gang?

[Pinheiro] Yes. To those very people. As far as I know, neither pilot Jorge Bandeira de Mello nor secretary Rosinete Melanias, nor Ironildes Teixeira—the guy in Miami—are politicians.

[Oinegue] The crisis has kept Congress constantly in the media spotlight. Is that a positive development?

[Pinheiro] I think so. This overexposure has pointed out the virtues of the Congress. They were already there at the time when the legislators were being humiliated by jokes and when the deputy was expelled, but they were not being noticed. People saw only the defects in the politicians.

[Oinegue] What comes to mind when you hear people discussing Vice President Itamar Franco's beliefs?

[Pinheiro] I am dealing with very anxious leaders, especially the business leaders. But I see that they are putting more and more faith in the strength of the institutions. They are convinced that whether the head of government continues in office or is replaced, repeal of the results of the 1989 election will not be on the agenda. The redefinition of the role of the state and its modernization, for

example, are some of the ideas that marked the electoral campaign. The institutions will see to it that those ideas are not called into question. But we have to be slaves to the facts. If the facts condemn the present administration, society will accept that. If the facts rescue that administration, society will accept that, too.

[Oinegue] Will the country be the better for having endured this crisis?

[Pinheiro] Brazil is changing for the better. The government, whichever it is, will not be the same, either. After the judgment process, if the president is retained, he will have to mend a lot of fences in order to carry his administration through to the end. Collor Plan I was approved, not because the administration had a majority, but because no one wanted to deny a newly inaugurated president the right to execute his economic policy. I do not think that if he is retained, he will regain that degree of trust. Does that make for a weaker government? It makes for stronger institutions.

[Oinegue] Would Itamar Franco enjoy that kind of trust, enough to launch an Itamar I?

[Pinheiro] No. The vice president would not take over under the same conditions that President Collor enjoyed when he took office. I will go further. I hope that no president ever again comes to Planalto Palace as the savior of the country, as a knight-errant who is all alone and surrounded by the princes of darkness. I am a parliamentarist. But if the plebescite maintains the presidential system, I hope that we can rid ourselves of this idea of electing a magician every five years. Magician, king, saint, knight-errant...what we need someone to guide the institutions. That is what is bound to improve the parties. Rejecting them only makes them worse. The alternative is either dictatorship or corporatism. That is the biggest lesson of this crisis. There is another name for what appears to be a bunch of old ideas: tradition. And that is good.

Colombia

Minister Cited on Attempts To Capture Rebels

PA1509045092 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravisión
Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Report by Carlos Julio Bethancourt]

[Text] Government Minister Humberto de la Calle Lombana said the blow dealt by the Peruvian authorities to the Shining Path guerrillas shows that the fight against subversives can yield results.

[Begin Manuel Marulanda Velez, commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, recording] I am Marulanda Velez. I have been in the revolutionary struggle for the past 34 years. I have been fighting for peace in this country. [end recording]

Attempts to capture guerrilla leaders in Colombia have been as unsuccessful as the attempts to reach a rapprochement and attain peace with the subversives.

In the case of Marulanda, alias Tirofijo, authorities have been after him on land, in the rivers, and in the air to no avail. This has allowed Tirofijo to pull the FARC's strings, generating extortion, disorder, and terrorism at will.

He has been killed on paper a number of times. He has come very close to the Army but has never been captured. The mountains have been his allies and his security guards have been extremely efficient when facing the authorities.

[Begin recording] [Bethancourt] Minister Lombana, why have the attempts failed? Authorities have been after Tirofijo for the past 30 years.

[Lombana] It is a difficult struggle under complex conditions, especially due to Colombia's geography and because of the way terrorism operates here and in other countries. It is a method of fighting that makes it more difficult for the public force. [end recording]

According to the government, the tall mountains, the high cliffs, and the canyons in our country have been some of the obstacles. The minister also said hope is not lost and operations continue throughout the country in search of Tirofijo and Father Manuel Perez [National Liberation Army leader].

It seems, however, that what has failed is the intelligence of the country's security forces.

Two leaders with the reputation of being dinosaurs continue to be immortal and invisible to the country's authorities.

Peru Congratulated on Guzman's Capture

PA1409230692 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravisión
Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Guillermo Gonzalez report]

[Text] The Colombian Government on 14 September congratulated the Peruvian people on the capture of Abimael Guzman, leader of the Shining Path guerrillas. At the same time, the Colombian Government noted that military operations are continuing in the Colombian mountains in an effort to capture Manuel Marulanda Velez, alias Tirofijo. Government Minister Humberto de la Calle Lombana said a few minutes ago that the capture of the Peruvian guerrilla leader is a victory for justice and democracy in Latin America. The minister added that Guzman's arrest in Lima will have an encouraging effect on the Colombian Government's struggle against terrorism. In the same vein, the minister said that operations are continuing to capture Marulanda Velez, who many people feel is on a par with the terrorist leader arrested in Lima on 12 September.

[Begin De la Calle recording] This was a report in today's press. I would like you to confirm it directly with Defense Ministry sources, but I can say that the Army mobile brigade has been operating in that region for the past several months. These operations are continuing. Of course, the guerrillas' plan and methodology are characterized by mobility on the part of those who are being pursued by the public forces. However, these operations have been going on for some time and we must be persistent. [end recording]

The minister stated emphatically that the public force will beef up its antiguerrilla activities all over the country and reiterated that the government will vigorously refuse any request for permission to hold regional talks with the rebels.

National University Shining Path Cell Reported

PA1509035392 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravisión
Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Report by Diego Hernan Canal]

[Text] The members of the Shining Path guerrilla group do not operate only in Peru. They have support cells operating throughout Latin America. One of them operates at the National University in Santa Fe de Bogota.

Their signature in Colombia is: Red Guards [Guardias Rojos]; their slogan is: The vindication of the Peruvian Revolution [La Reivindicacion de la Revolucion Peruana], which means they support Shining Path activities.

They surfaced three years ago and only operate at the National University. They especially seek to recruit women. Their faces are hidden behind hoods during university disturbances. According to university officials, there are only a handful of them but they have the capacity to intimidate people and to spread propaganda.

[Begin National University Rector Atanas Mokus recording] They wear hoods when conducting their activities of agitation and propaganda using some terrorism. These activities are conducted without the type of intense confrontations that have been recorded in the history of the university. [end recording]

Their political proposals are not clearly known.

[Begin political scientist William Ramirez recording] Their ultraradical political rhetoric, without the possibility of political negotiation, has propaganda power stemming from intimidation and disorder. [end recording]

Despite the huge quantity of graffiti and their power of intimidation, analysts believe the Shining Path cells at the National University do not have political consequences or repercussions on the future of Colombia.

[Begin Mokus recording] Colombia is a country with conditions that are very different from those prevailing in Peru. [end recording]

There is now a climate of tension at the university. The capture of the top Shining Path chief in Lima, Peru leads people to believe there will be protests at the university, however, not even graffiti against the Peruvian police operation has been observed.

TV Station Resumes Transmissions After 40 Days

PA1209140092 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravisión

Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 29

[Report by Raul Gutierrez]

[Text] Telecinco, Barranquilla's private television channel, which suspended its transmissions 40 days ago following an order from the Communications Ministry, was back on the air on 11 September.

Through a legal action filed by one of its owners that was accepted by the Atlantic Administrative Court, Telecinco returned to the air, retransmitting the signal of Mexico's Eco television network and some music programs.

Communications Minister William Jaramillo had no alternative than to accept the court's decision and immediately revoked the resolution suspending Telecinco's transmissions.

[Begin Jaramillo recording] Legal actions have to be implemented within a specific period. [end recording]

Minister Jaramillo immediately noted that there is a difference between freedom of expression and the use of airwaves or the electromagnetic spectrum, which belong to the entire nation.

Telecinco contended that the Constitution specifies the right to create media sources. The court did not see that the Constitution also leaves in the state's hands the control and regulation of the so-called electromagnetic spectrum.

According to Minister Jaramillo:

[Begin Jaramillo recording] Otherwise, the ministry would not be able to intervene in regulating the electromagnetic spectrum, which would mean that anyone could invade it. [end recording]

The controversy is not over. For now, Telecinco is winning the case because there is no statute clarifying the constitutional precepts or defining private rights for creating radio and television stations. In other words, it is necessary to define as part of the current constitutional changes how the private sector can handle this common asset.

Juan Guillermo Angel, president of the Sixth Senate Commission, comments on the subject:

[Begin Angel recording] Although Colombians have a right to use the electromagnetic spectrum and communicate ideas through the mass media, obviously there must be order with regard to frequencies, channels, and so forth. [end recording]

The Atlantic Court's decision leaves the law regulating the handling of radio and television waves in Colombia without any grounds. This fact merits immediate action from the Constitutional Court and the State Council.

*** NAFTA Expected To Stimulate Foreign Trade**

92SM0587A Santa Fe de Bogota EL ESPECTADOR
in Spanish 16 Aug 92 p 1-E

[Article by Hector Hernandez M.]

[Text] The North American Free Trade Agreement, signed this week by the United States, Mexico, and Canada—known as NAFTA because of its initials in English—has not been viewed unfavorably in Colombia.

On the contrary, government officials and experts coincide in saying that, although there are many risks, the agreement offers our country many opportunities for foreign trade, especially with the United States, which has reduced to zero many of the tariffs on Colombian imports in carrying out Acpa [expansion not given] or the Andean Initiative.

Although everyone has been told that NAFTA is the first step in the Initiative of the Americas, of which the President of the United States, George Bush, has spoken so much and the objective of which is to extend free trade from Alaska to Patagonia, experts maintain that Colombia should not rush into integration in the plan.

Nevertheless, our country is eager to increase its commercial ties with Canada, the only NAFTA member with which Colombia has no significant commercial agreements. As a result, the minister of foreign trade, Juan Manuel Santos Calderon, will visit three Canadian cities during the first week of October and will meet with his counterpart, Michael Wilson. A group of Colombian businessmen will form part of the delegation.

The North American Free Trade Agreement has been so well-received that specialists say that the agreement will serve as the basis on which to approach Mexico in the framework of negotiations for the Group of Three [G-3].

The only cause for some uncertainty arises when NAFTA's effect on the Andean Group is examined. On that, Minister Santos Calderon is blunt: "If countries do not integrate, they will be left behind."

There are great expectations for Ecuador's integration into the Cartagena Agreement, but there is much doubt about Peru, although our government is committed to waiting for the Inca nation as long as possible.

Colombian Trade Relations With NAFTA Countries in 1991 (in millions of dollars)

Origin	Colombian Imports		Colombian Exports		Trade Balance
	Amount	Percentage Change from 1990	Amount	Percentage Change from 1990	
United States	2,800	-7%	1,800	-7%	1,000
Canada	132	-32%	80.5	15%	(51.5)
Mexico	154	31%	55	35%	(99)

Engine of Trade

The president of Bancoldex [expansion not given], Carlos Caballero Arguez, started from the premise that greater growth can be forecast for the entire NAFTA group: "There are 363 million consumers." The economies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico will grow, he said, although there might be specific problems. "Nevertheless, it is going to mean more income and more economic growth."

Starting from the same premise, the minister of foreign trade maintained that Colombia's advantages in its commercial relationship with the United States, because of the Andean Initiative, will allow Colombia to improve its exports.

He said that, along with the Andean Initiative, NAFTA will cause our exports to the United States to increase because the United States will need more raw materials to sell its intermediate or finished products to Canada and Mexico.

"The more trade there is between them, the better it will be for us," said a convinced Juan Manuel Santos.

The president of Bancoldex also expects favorable results, "if we maintain the same access to the United States."

The president of the National Association of Exporters (Analdex), Jorge Ramirez Ocampo, did not hide his optimism: "NAFTA and the Andean Initiative, together, offer new opportunities, although they must be explored."

The Andean Initiative is the concession of tariff preferences granted by the United States for almost all the products of some South American countries, without reciprocity, in recognition of their fight against drug trafficking.

Integration of America

Alfredo Fuentes, adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, believes, along with everyone else who was consulted, that "it is the first step toward the economic integration of the American hemisphere, within the framework of the Initiative of the Americas, but its outcome depends on whether Clinton or Bush is elected."

"The question now," he added, "is what the Latin American countries have to do to join this club."

"It would be necessary to clarify what we would gain and what would be the time frame," was the reply.

Nevertheless, he believes that "we do not have to rush into anything, because Colombia has an open trading door to the United States, the strongest country in NAFTA, through the Andean Initiative, and no reciprocity will be required for 10 years."

None of the four persons interviewed knew whether NAFTA contains an adherence clause that would permit other countries to join, although the trade representative of the United States, Carla Hill, announced at a press conference that such a clause had been included.

"It is not certain that there is an adherence clause, but if there is, and if a Latin American country can be integrated by that means, it will not be without cost. It will be necessary, as happened with Mexico, to reform intellectual property rules and the service sector, to liberalize foreign investment and to guarantee foreign exchange stability, among other things," Fuentes remarked.

Santos believes NAFTA to be positive, "because when the process of integration is completed, the United States and Mexico will be able to concentrate more closely on the Initiative of the Americas. Chile is expected to be the next country to join, and then Colombia."

"When Colombia begins to negotiate with the United States to join the Initiative of the Americas, it will have to use NAFTA as a point of reference," Ramirez Ocampo observed.

In Search Of Canada

Santos said that two of the countries in NAFTA have very good relations with Colombia: "one, the United States, is our principal market, and the other, Mexico, is going to become very important to us with the development of the Group of Three."

Then he announces that Colombia is very interested in increasing trade with the third country, Canada, "which is rather neglected."

"I am going to travel to Canada during the first week of October," Santos declared. "I will visit Vancouver, Toronto, and Ottawa." A group of Colombian businessmen will form part of his delegation.

According to Bernardo Vargas, new vice president of Bancoldex, the purpose of the trip is to establish direct air routes, ratification of a bilateral treaty on foreign

investment, determine Canada's position on Colombia's negotiations with regard to the G-3, and obtain Canadian trade preferences for Colombia, similar to those granted by the United States.

Speaking of the Group of Three, Ramirez Ocampo pointed out that "it may be that with NAFTA, our negotiating position with Mexico in the G-3 negotiations will improve."

Alfredo Santos took a similar position when he said that the signing of NAFTA is very important for Colombia's integration with G-3, "because now we know how Mexico negotiated and settled with the United States. This will help us."

But not everything is positive. Santos recognizes that NAFTA has its disadvantages. The reason: Mexico will export products to the United States free of tariffs. They will be able to export some of those products, which Colombia also produces, because they are not covered by the Andean Initiative.

Furthermore, Colombia will have to compete with Mexico in those products for which neither country has to pay tariffs.

"We cannot confront the blocs alone," Fuentes concluded.

Paraguay

Rodriguez Criticizes Candidates' Proposals

PY1409192892 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish
14 Sep 92 p 10

[Report by Nestor D. Escobar Franco and Raul Gonzalez from Concepcion]

[Excerpts] President Andres Rodriguez has voiced disagreement with those politicians who make groundless proposals, adding that promises to cancel the peasants' debts or to give up the international commitments assumed by our country are false. He said they are excellent ideas that would help the peasants but it would be very difficult to implement them. He stated that this type of promise causes false expectations among peasants because no bank would accept this type of proposal, and much less the international financial agencies with which Paraguay has pending debts. This was explained by someone who participated in a meeting with the president.

Rodriguez made this statement after dedicating the 3d National Livestock Industry, Commerce, and Service Fair (Expo Norte '92). [passage omitted]

Rodriguez also reaffirmed his government's decision to continue as a member of the Common Market of the South [Mercosur], which also includes Argentina, Brasil, and Uruguay. He stated that to leave this organization would make no sense at all. He said that, on the contrary,

it must be strengthened to obtain maximum profits. He noted that proof of the importance of this organization is the interest showed by the Chilean and Bolivian Governments to join.

He emphasized his decisive support for Mercosur, which is proof of his government's integrationist line. He stated that the decision to join Mercosur does not mean giving up our sovereignty, and that we will again be isolated if we fail to join.

The source said: "President Rodriguez is concerned about the irresponsible and remote promises of certain politicians. The lack of seriousness can reflect badly on the country."

It added that the president asked "about the role that would be played by a country that does not meet its obligations with its debtors." Rumors like "we will forgive the peasants' debts," cause immediate concern among friendly countries, which obviously want to know the reasons behind such a promise. He said they are groundless, irresponsible promises which have no legal basis because banks depend on their savers, they are not institutions that can print money. [passage omitted]

After the meeting of the council of ministers at Government Palace last weekend, Central Bank President Jose Enrique Paez expressed the government's concern over this situation. He said that even Japanese financial institutions voiced their anguish over exaggerated statements by some political leaders. He stated that in light of this situation, the president urged politicians, especially those presidential hopefuls to "be more prudent."

Rodriguez Declines To Comment on Charges

PY1409235992 Asuncion HOY in Spanish
14 Sep 92 p 52

[Report by correspondent Nestor Insaurralde]

[Text] Yatytay, Itapua—President Andres Rodriguez yesterday refused to comment on reports of alleged corruption within the military, while his closest assistant, General Regis Anibal Romero—who is presumably mentioned in the report involving car trafficking—rejected the charges, saying that the report is an attempt to "destabilize" the democratic process by discrediting the Armed Forces.

Rodriguez was participating in a meeting with local producers, and would talk only about the purpose of the meeting. Asked about the reports of corruption affecting the military institution, Rodriguez said: "I will not comment on that topic; please understand, thank you," and got into the car which took him to Natalio airport for the return trip to the capital.

Presidential Military Household Chief Regis Romero said that President Rodriguez cannot comment on the subject "before the military justice issues an opinion."

adding that "as the commander in chief (Rodriguez) must not intervene because the military court is subordinated to him."

"We cannot forget that today more than any other time in the past we are living in a charged political atmosphere and in a full electoral campaign. I have the impression that there has been an attempt to discredit the Armed Forces in order to break the institutional system and the chain of command, disrupt discipline, and destroy esprit de corps, with the sole purpose of destabilizing the democratic process," Romero said, rejecting that he and four other generals were involved in car trafficking to Bolivia.

Romero said: "We are in no way involved in these types of acts. These things are not part of our normal activities."

Asked about Gen. Lino Oviedo's absence and the possible speculation that this could bring about, Gen. Romero said: "Please, you cannot involve all generals in this affair. With four generals allegedly involved, I think it is enough."

Asked if he thought the claim of corruption was politically motivated, Romero said: "I do not know if it is politically motivated or not. In a few more days the military court will issue an opinion which will be released to the press."

Romero said he will testify if he is required to do so. He added that if the affair is taken by the civilian courts he will also testify if required.

"In my opinion the Armed Forces will never accept the involvement of high-ranking military chiefs in car trafficking, cattle trafficking, or any other activity that the population takes to be illegal," Romero said.

Romero admitted that approximately 22 days ago Colonel Luis Gonzalez Rojas—presently under arrest for allegedly releasing documents involving high military chiefs in car trafficking—talked with him at his office at Lopez Palace, and that he later called Gen. Humberto Garcete to talk with him about the incident.

Gonzalez Reportedly Involves 4 Generals

*PY1509001992 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish
12 Sep 92 p 3*

[Text] Colonel Luis Catalino Gonzalez Rojas, who has been fired from his post and is currently under arrest, has been accused of slander by General Humberto Garcete [Army commander]. Col. Gonzalez Rojas was accused of involving, without reason, Generals Garcete, Regis Romero, Marino Gonzalez, and Emilio Osvaldo Balbuena in the trafficking of cars stolen in Brazil and Paraguay and taken to Bolivia. Gonzalez Rojas' defense said that it is false that Gonzalez Rojas involved the generals.

The report, submitted by Col. Cirilo R. Velazquez S., who was chief of staff of the 4th Infantry Division in the

Joel Estigarribia Fort when Colonel Gonzalez Rojas was the division commander, is transcribed below. Gen. Garcete asked Col. Velazquez for the report. The report, which was written in Asuncion, is dated 31 August and describes events that allegedly occurred on 9 August, a Sunday. The report says that Col. Gonzalez Rojas involved Generals Garcete, Balbuena, Gonzalez, and Romero in the trafficking of cars stolen in Brazil and Paraguay and taken to Bolivia. This report served as the basis for later accusing Col. Gonzalez Rojas of offense and slander.

The report says: "Garrison: I have the honor of addressing the commander of the Army in order to submit a report in compliance with a verbal order received from that command regarding the events that took place at the headquarters of the 4th Infantry Division.

"On 9 August, Sunday, at 0900, the division personnel met in the mess hall for the usual rosary meditation. Before starting the religious event the division commander put on a table several objects to show the personnel: one plated magnum revolver, some civilian clothes (jeans, shirts, underwear), a wallet with documents, ammunition, empty rounds, and a stick with barbecued meat allegedly left in the surrounding area of the Infante Rivarola Detachment by alleged car traffickers. The division commander explained, among other things, that these objects had been left by alleged car traffickers who operate in the area, that he was willing to eliminate this type of crime, and that if he was sent home he would take several big fish with him, but he gave no names.

"In later conversations, some in private and others in the presence of Colonels Oscar Schulz, Francisco Ledesma, and myself, Col. Gonzalez Rojas said that Generals Ramon Humberto Garcete, Emilio Osvaldo Balbuena, Marino Gonzalez Caceres, and Regis Anibal Romero were involved in the car trafficking as heads of the gang of traffickers operating in the zone. He also said several times that if he were to be promoted to general he would do it on his own merit, for his honesty and cleanliness. He said that he would give dignity to his rank, unlike others who did not. Later, on 22 August, when an investigation began into the alleged car trafficking, I received an order to go to Asuncion to accompany the soldiers who were being discharged and to participate in military exercises which had not yet begun. But surprisingly, I received an order from the division commander again to return to my unit.

"This is my report," concludes the document prepared by Col. Cirilo Velazquez.

Hermes Saguier, defense lawyer for Col. Gonzalez Rojas, said that the accusation that his defendant involved Generals Garcete, Balbuena, Romero, and Gonzalez is false. He added: "The colonel told me that it is false, that it was a maneuver to have him arrested and prevent him

from continuing investigations into the trafficking of cars stolen in Brazil and Paraguay and taken to Bolivia."

Saguier also said: "It should be noted that Col. Velazquez, who is accusing Col. Gonzalez Rojas, is one of the people involved in trafficking stolen cars."

Gonzalez Denies Accusations

PY1509035392 Asuncion *ULTIMA HORA* in Spanish
14 Sep 92 p 14

[Text] Colonel Luis Catalino Gonzalez Rojas, who has been accused before a military court of alleged slander and offense (the accusation was presented by Colonel Francisco Ledesma) appeared this morning before military Judge Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Vicente Da Silva Hatter in compliance with a court order, but abstained from testifying.

Immediately after he refused to testify before Judge Da Silva Hatter, at about 0900, Radio Nanduty owner Humberto Rubin read a handwritten letter sent to him by Gonzalez Rojas in advance.

The letter, read by Radio Nanduty, says: "Asuncion, 11 September 1992. Dear Humberto, I am writing this letter today, Friday, 11 September. You will receive it Saturday, 12 September, with a special request to read it only at 0930. I made this decision with my wife, and without telling my lawyers, to prevent them from making a useless effort to try to change my mind. I already made the decision not to testify before a military judge. I would like to explain my reasons. Ever since I was a young cadet I swore to serve the fatherland with honor. For a soldier, honor is closely linked with the physical courage to face danger, and with the decency to live with morals in one's personal life....

"Being trusted with the nation's armed institutions forces us to be sensitive and strict in evaluating our conduct. The man who is armed by the nation to defend the ethical and material values of society cannot be suspected of using force or influence to get benefits of any kind. If that occurs the society which we say we defend becomes the target of our personal or professional greed...."

In another passage the letter says: "We are either soldiers at the service of the nation, or an armed group without loyalty to the high interests of the country.... I swore to be a soldier. I swore in the name of God, I swore in the name of the fatherland, I swore in the name of my honest parents, I swore loyalty to the fatherland, I swore loyalty to my fellow citizens, and I believe I would not be faithful to my oath if I did not make a last effort, a last sacrifice as a soldier, for a cause which is nowadays the cause of all Paraguayans: honesty."

Gonzalez Rojas believes that he would not be faithful to his oath if he lent himself to the comedy of a military investigation prepared by his accusers "to discredit the officers who do not want to be corrupt."

He said: "I refused to testify while those accused of corruption, civilian or military, for car trafficking are not tried by justice to define their responsibility...."

He also calls on the people to have "respect and consideration for the professional soldier, respect for the man of arms." He added: "I have no knowledge of what decision will be made as a result of my position, but whatever it is I will accept it with serenity and tranquility.... I am proud of my service record because in my long career I never violated military regulations. The accusation made against me is false." The letter concludes by saying that the youth of Paraguay, "civilian and military, have the right to live in a changing country, in a country where honesty is rewarded and valued."

Debt Negotiation With Spain 'Successful'

PY1509134192 Asuncion *ABC COLOR* in Spanish
12 Sep 92 p 9

[All figures as published]

[Text] Even though it has not been confirmed by the Paraguayan negotiators who return from Madrid today, Foreign Minister Alexis Frutos Vaesken announced that Paraguay's proposal to Spain, seeking a pardon on the part of the debt earmarked as interest, has been accepted. Paraguay proposed paying an initial downpayment and installments to cover the rest of the debt within a certain period of time at lower interest rates.

"This proposal includes a pardon on punitive interests but I do not have the details. When I say a certain period of time I mean the debt will be paid in installments. I know this proposal has been presented to Spain before," said Frutos Vaesken, answering questions from journalists accredited at Government Palace.

Finance Minister Juan J. Diaz Perez, Industry and Commerce Minister Ubaldo Scavone, and Foreign Ministry representative Euclides Acevedo represented our country in the negotiations. They would not talk about their achievements during their negotiations with the Spanish economy and commerce minister. They sought to reduce the interests on the \$125 million debt that Paraguay has with Spain. "We must first report to the president of the Republic, then we will give the details to the press," Diaz Perez told us when we called him in Madrid.

The foreign minister said that they proposed making a downpayment—the amount is not yet known—and paying the balance in installments. He stated that the Spanish negotiators agreed that the problem with the insurance on Paraguayan exports would be solved once the first payment has been made because then the debt problem would have been defined.

Our negotiators also asked Spain to pardon the part of our debt earmarked as regular interests (some \$30 million). The Spanish negotiators have allegedly granted this request.

The proposal—which Paraguay has already used with other countries—has been analyzed by Spain. "The Paraguayan proposal has been accepted and I think we can say it has been negotiated," the foreign minister said.

Paraguay owes some \$125 million to Spain. Of this, \$60 million is principal and \$30 million is regular interest. Punitive interest—amounting to \$3 million—was pardoned by Spain during the current negotiation.

Peru

Fujimori 'Personally' Endorses Death Sentence

PA1409224992 Lima Radio Programas del Peru
Network in Spanish 1904 GMT 14 Sep 92

[News conference by President Alberto Fujimori with unidentified local and foreign reporters at the Counterterrorism National Directorate in Lima—live]

[Summary from poor reception] [Radio Programas announcer Enrique Vidal] Unfortunately there is no sound equipment here in the ceremonies hall of the Counterterrorism National Directorate, Dincote, headquarters. The president has apologized to reporters for this inconvenience, saying that there are more people than he expected. The National Police director has handed the president a megaphone.

[Fujimori] In my own name and in the name of the Peruvian Government and people, "I am here to recognize the extraordinary feat carried out by Dincote personnel" in this struggle against terrorism, "which is simply a search for peace and development. All Dincote personnel are committed to this effort." However, they must remain anonymous. "We must acknowledge them as anonymous heroes." This organization is a source of pride to Peru.

We do not need to describe in detail the damage and destruction caused by the terrorist Shining Path. This capture has decapitated the guerrilla organization, bringing about "the loss of its leadership," hence its importance. I must highlight the professionalism and dedication of the Dincote.

[Vidal] We are transmitting from Dincote comments by the president of the Republic, who is reiterating what he announced last night on the media.

[Fujimori] I am at your disposal to answer questions.

[Vidal] "The president has said that other prominent Shining Path members will be captured within a few days as a result of documents found at the house where Abimael Guzman was arrested." The president is also explaining some of the legal procedures involved, for example, that the police will have 15 days to investigate, after which the case will be turned over to military courts, which will then have 30 days to decide on a

sentence. This means that Guzman and the top Shining Path leaders captured with him will be sentenced in 43 days.

"President Fujimori has emphasized that the laws issued during the National Emergency and Reconstruction Government will be implemented to try Abimael Guzman and his followers." He explained that the laws "cannot be implemented on a retroactive basis."

[Fujimori] "Obviously, we must also keep in mind what the public says."

[Vidal] "The president continues to answer the media's questions. One of our fellow reporters asked about the death sentence and the president lifted his right hand as if asking him to be patient."

[Fujimori] "We have yet to reach a decision on this. What has been established according to current laws is that the maximum sentence in this case would be a life sentence."

"Justice must be fair and practical according to the magnitude of the damage caused by the crime."

[Unidentified reporter] "Does that mean the possibility of a death sentence is still open?"

[Fujimori] "I have yet to reach a decision on this. We have to study the possibilities."

[Vidal] "The president continues to answer the questions asked by the different media representatives."

[Fujimori] "He will remain in a Dincote cell for the first 15 days. Later we will find a maximum security facility for him. You know perfectly well that with the new laws my government has promulgated, these criminals may only receive one visit per month and a maximum of two relatives."

[Vidal] "The president of the Republic continues to reassert the legal rules involved for the terrorist members' trial."

[Fujimori] "Specific results have been achieved concerning the implementation of the Repentance Law. Approximately 50 MRTA [Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement] members and 50 Shining Path members have deserted. The maximum guarantees are being given for this."

[Reporter] "When did this happen?"

[Fujimori] "What is interesting is that these deserters are providing valuable information. They are actually deserters who have truly repented and are collaborating with the Armed Forces."

"We will issue special norms for these deserters who have repented. They will not suffer imprisonment if their repentance is clearly proved. Instead of being imprisoned, they will serve in the military under special conditions—as it is being done with several terrorists."

[Vidal] "The president of the Republic is talking about modifications to the Repentance Law. The Council of Ministers is expected to approve a decree in a matter of days that will change sentences for actions that are subject to a sanction, for subversive movement members who repent so they may pay for their crimes by serving in the military."

[Fujimori] "A loss of leadership has obviously occurred. This will lead to a larger number of desertions because many of these terrorists do not desert...[pauses] have not deserted because they are afraid and have been threatened. Now that we have caught their leader in the flesh—the diabolical leader, the monster—many persons, many youths will put down their weapons. We are already seeing it. This is a trend we expect to increase."

[Vidal] "These are President Fujimori's statements at Dincote facilities in front of the prefecture."

[Fujimori] "No, only through the media. This arrest actually represents a reason for all the country to rejoice."

[Vidal] "The president continues to answer questions from reporters who have gathered on the sixth floor of the Dincote facilities on Spain Avenue."

[Fujimori] "Great progress has been achieved in this respect. Unfortunately several European countries had received them, even granting them asylum and allowing them to publicize their terrorist activities. I believe great progress has been achieved in this respect and certain countries are reacting in Peru's favor. A positive reaction has also occurred among human rights groups. I am sure they will give details of the innumerable crimes and enormous damage perpetrated against innocent people."

[Vidal] "The president's news conference continues at exactly 1407."

[Fujimori] We will give "the names of all the pro-Shining Path organizations and Peruvians citizens living abroad involved" in these activities.

[Vidal] "President Fujimori announces that, as a result of Abimael Guzman's arrest, he will issue a list of the persons and organizations involved in Shining Path activities."

[Fujimori] "Personally speaking, meaning I am not talking as a president, I would naturally endorse a death sentence." [applause]

[Vidal] "The reporters' questions refer to the struggle against subversives."

[Fujimori] "The strategy, as I said last night, requires results. It involves the cooperation of all citizens with the security forces and authorities. The security forces have been, through a change of attitude and conduct, seeking a rapprochement with the population. The results, I repeat, are pleasing."

"In reference to the people's demand to adorn the city with flags, the government will decree 24 September Our Lady of Mercy Day, and all the streets and public buildings will be adorned with flags."

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Fujimori] "Do not be surprised if certain mid-level Shining Path groups overreact. We must be prepared for this. There will surely be disorderly, disorganized attacks, but we are working effectively. Thank you, gentlemen."

[Vidal] "President Fujimori's news conference has concluded. He leaves accompanied by National Police Director Adolfo Cuba y Escobedo."

Defense Attorney 'Already' Hired for Guzman

PA1509032292 Lima Global de Television Network
in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Excerpt] Abimael Guzman, leader of the Shining Path, already has a lawyer to prepare his defense in the military cases that will be raised against him.

His lawyer is Angel Crespo Bragayrac, president of the Association of Democratic Lawyers. Crespo, who said he was hired by a person who did not want to be identified, admitted he does not personally know his client. He added, however, that within the next few hours he will meet Guzman and request that Guzman be brought before a common court.

Although he did not want to make a statement on the charges against his client, Crespo Bragayrac said when he meets with Abimael Guzman he is also going to request guarantees for his life, although these have already been offered.

Concerning the future application of capital punishment against the so-called President Gonzalo, we have comments by legal experts.

The people want capital punishment for public enemy number one, Abimael Guzman Reynoso, but this cannot be applied without changing the legal Constitution of our nation. The 1979 Constitution only calls for capital punishment in cases of treason to the fatherland in a foreign war, which is not the situation of the ill-named President Gonzalo.

In addition, our country has signed the International Treaty of San Jose, Costa Rica whereby we cannot include capital punishment in our legislation in cases that are not specified in our own laws.

[Begin recording] [Daniel Espichan, special prosecutor for terrorist crimes] Unfortunately, capital punishment cannot be imposed. It is unfortunate that we cannot impose it, but so it is. We, the defenders, the legal experts, are very respectful, in the same manner that the police have been respectful in arresting him in a proper manner.

[Lawyer Jose Portocarrero] So long as we have not established capital punishment for these crimes, capital punishment cannot be applied to Abimael Guzman. Of course, the people may demand it, but we are within a legal framework. The Constitution establishes that capital punishment can only be applied in the case of treason to the fatherland, but it adds in case of foreign war. This is not the case. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Legal Expert Views Possible Sentences

PA1409172692 Lima Panamericana Television Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Telephone interview with Doctor Guillermo Olivera Diaz, legal expert, by unidentified correspondent in Lima on 14 September—live]

[Text] [Correspondent] There is a great deal of confusion about how the trial of Abimael Guzman will be carried out, in the wake of statements by various attorneys on 13 September, who referred to the different possibilities in this process. Some argued that Guzman could be tried by a military court. However, the military court cannot try a civilian.

In any case, a legislative decree could be issued to handle the Guzman case. We wonder what will be the maximum penalty announced by President Fujimori. We have Dr. Guillermo Olivera Diaz on the line. He is an expert on this subject, because he has even proposed modifications to the Penal Code. Good morning, Dr. Olivera.

[Olivera] Good morning.

[Correspondent] How will a criminal as important as Abimael Guzman be tried?

[Olivera] Unfortunately, the process will not be conducted within the framework of the law, because we do not have specific regulations to try Abimael Guzman.

[Correspondent] In other words, a penal process to try a leader such as Guzman does not exist.

[Olivera] Exactly. The military law does not establish a penal process to try Guzman. The military law does not have authority to enforce the provisions of the Military Code of Justice for crimes against the fatherland or terrorism-related crimes against such a leader as Abimael Guzman. For example, the military law has the authority to sentence him at the level of trial judge only. Listen, the permanent trial judge has 10 days to carry out the investigation and hand down the sentence. He cannot have one extra day to extend the case. This means that in order for the permanent trial judge to sentence him, he would need a written accusation by the prosecutor. However there is no regulation in the Military Code of Justice allowing the prosecutor to file charges before the trial judge hands down the sentence.

[Correspondent] Dr. Olivera, do you agree that this would be a special process?

[Olivera] Exactly.

[Correspondent] In that case, what should be done to apply the maximum sentence to him, as the president said?

[Olivera] The decree-law issued on 12 September empowers the trial judge to try Guzman under the norms of a trial in the theater of operations, such as a state of war. Unfortunately, not only is it necessary to issue a general norm, but specific regulations must be issued on every step of the penal process. As these regulations have not been issued, the trial judge would have to imagine and hypothesize norms. This would nullify the process and generate an international problem for Peruvian military law.

[Correspondent] Dr. Olivera, is it possible for the government, which now has all the power, to issue a decree-law to regulate this process?

[Olivera] This is what the government should have done before. Three weeks ago, in the "Panorama" program and the Saturday "Focus" program, I stated that a special and thorough procedure must be issued so that civilians can be tried by military law. In trying civilians, the military law cannot apply the regulations of the Military Code of Justice.

At this time, the government must issue a new decree-law establishing specific regulations to be able to try Guzman...

[Correspondent, interrupting] Dr. Olivera, excuse me for interrupting but there are important points that must be clarified. What is the maximum sentence that can be imposed on Guzman?

[Olivera] When President Alberto Fujimori mentioned the maximum sentence, he must have been referring to the maximum sentence established by the law, because the principle of the legality of the offense is effect...

[Correspondent, interrupting] In other words, a life sentence.

[Olivera] He must not be referring to the sentence that our suffering people want, nor the sentence established by the military law, nor what Engineer Fujimori wants. He must be referring to the sentence established by law...

[Correspondent, interrupting] Excuse me, the law establishes life sentence as maximum penalty?

[Olivera] The law only establishes the death penalty and nothing more.

[Correspondent] Can the death penalty be applied to him?

[Olivera] The death penalty cannot be applied, even if it is enacted by the Democratic Constituent Congress [CCD] or the people approve such penalty in the referendum. If they want to do things as they were done in Nuremberg, it would be like applying a penalty in a

retroactive manner. This would be illegal and unfair because even the most bloodthirsty and worst criminals have rights guaranteed by law and not just by average citizens, who sometimes do not think with their heads.

[Correspondent] It is very difficult at times to give one's views in a cold manner, as you are doing, Dr. Olivera. We do not deny that you are right. However, a special process would have to be opened for a man who has caused such a bloodbath in the country, more than 25,000 Peruvian deaths, and incredible losses. A special sanction must be found concerning the sentence you are alluding to, which is what the president thinks and the people want.

Dr. Olivero, thank you very much for your statements.

Leftist Party Leaders on 'Momentary Victory'

PA1409225692 Lima Panamericana Television Network
in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Report by Patricia Salinas]

[Text] Even though it is true that Abimael Guzman's arrest is very important for all Peruvians, leftist representatives are skeptical about whether it represents a total defeat for subversion.

They do recognize, however, that General Antonio Vidal and his team, the Dincote [Counterterrorism National Directorate], have carried out great intelligence work.

[Begin recording] [Jorge Del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party, PCP] We the Peruvian Communists have nothing to do with the Shining Path either ideologically or politically. In fact, we have been the victims of frequent attacks. Less than a month ago a comrade who was director of a school in (Sacrillo) was murdered. Later a teachers union leader in Ica was also killed. There are often Shining Path attacks against the PCP as well as other parties. Shining Path's war against us is to the death.

This is a very important momentary victory, but Shining Path as an organization continues to operate and will continue to do so until the reasons for the people's despair disappear, and that depends on the government.

[Salinas] Were you surprised by the way he was captured?

[Del Prado] I beg your pardon?

[Salinas] Were you surprised by the way Abimael Guzman was captured? Do you think he made a strategic error?

[Del Prado] No. I think he has been acting this way for some time. He was too confident of the repression's inefficiency. I believe the strike has been effective...

[Salinas, interrupting] Do you think this has been a victory for the policy against subversion?

[Del Prado] It has been a momentary victory.

[Jacinto Irala, National Union of the Revolutionary Left] This was a harsh blow to Shining Path's political organization. The basis of their unity was the infallible leader, whom they even burdened with a great international responsibility.

With this capture, the authorities have dealt an important blow: They have broken the authority. This could cause distortions until that authority is replaced. We must also see if this has dealt a blow to the chain of command or only to this person who, in fact, is very important.

[Javier Diez Canseco, Mariateguist Unified Party] The head has fallen. The ideologist, the one who moved the Shining Path movement and its terrorist activities, has fallen.

Second, I believe we must be cautious because Shining Path is obviously not just one person. Their ideology and beliefs have supporters in certain sectors of the organization that will continue and will react.

Third, I believe it is now more urgent than ever to introduce important changes that may allow us to correct problems that are the material basis from which Shining Path stems. Problems such as misery, unemployment, recession, are being ignored by the state. It is therefore necessary to substantially reform the economic policy, thus providing a basis for a possible political offensive to definitively defeat Shining Path.

I believe that, for the leftists in particular, this is a blow dealt on the basis of intelligence and not through a dirty war, arrests and disappearances of persons, or mass murders. This was done through patient and intelligent work, which is what I understand General Quetin Vidal has done while heading the Dincote, thus ratifying the path taken as a more political response than a dirty war strategy.

[Henry Pease, Movement for Socialism] For all of Peru—and the leftists are part of Peru—and for many people around the world, it is a day to celebrate, because the person who is probably the world's biggest mass murderer has fallen. That man is personally responsible for many deaths and many other misfortunes in Peru.

This arrest was the product of patient police intelligence work, which we have praised many times because the Dincote has scored several successes since the previous government. I hope this sort of work continues, I hope we do not relax, and I hope we realize that, unfortunately, this does not mean the end of that murderous sect.

I congratulate the authors of this arrest, who I understand are Dincote policemen. I have no problem in recognizing the government's merit—which is not too much as intelligence is not part of the basis of its overall policies—but it is important.

What I mean to say is they should not just relax or sit down to enjoy this success, which has brought happiness to all Peruvians. [end recording]

Lima Explosions Attributed to Shining Path

PA1409134192 Paris AFP in Spanish 1317 GMT
14 Sep 92

[Text] Lima, 14 Sep (AFP)—The police have reported that a car bomb exploded on the morning of 14 September in the densely populated northern part of the Peruvian capital, leaving some five people seriously injured. Another explosion occurred almost simultaneously in the city's western industrial section.

Authorities believe the attacks, which took place despite an operation on which strict security measures were imposed, are a form of reaction by the Shining Path to the capture of the guerrillas' top leader, Abimael Guzman.

Police said they are trying to determine the scope of the attacks, which took place as thousands of workers were on their way to their jobs.

'Armed Youths' Attack Policeman

PA1409144092 Paris AFP in Spanish 1419 GMT
14 Nov 92

[Text] Lima, 14 Sep (AFP)—The authorities have reported that Shining Path commandos killed a Peruvian noncommissioned police officer on 14 September in the densely populated southern section of Lima, while terrorist explosions in other parts of the city left several injured.

Policeman Maximo Chavez Torres was shot six times by three armed youths wearing school uniforms, who attacked him as he was waiting for a ride at a bus stop in San Juan de Miraflores district.

Attacks 'in Response' To Arrest

PA1409190592 Lima Radio Programas del Peru
Network in Spanish 1823 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] One policeman killed and several civilians injured is the toll of a wave of subversive attacks on 14 September staged in various parts of downtown Lima in response to the arrest of Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman.

Police Officer Maximo Chavez Torres was killed while he was on his way to School 70-93 in San Juan de Miraflores. A second attack on a bus on the Lima-Ancon route left five injured at km 22 of the northern section of the Pan American Highway.

'No Bomb' Aboard UK Home Secretary's Flight

PA1409185292 Lima Radio Programas del Peru
Network in Spanish 1822 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Report by Eduardo Lindo Collantes from Jorge Chavez International Airport—recorded]

[Text] An Air France flight has left for Paris after a two-hour delay, after it was determined that there was no bomb aboard the plane, as had been claimed in an anonymous phone call to the airport.

UK Home Office Secretary Kenneth Clarke was on Air France Flight 221 after having completed a working visit to our country.

MRTA's Garcia Condemns Polay, Announces Truce

PA1409160192 Lima Panamericana Television
Network in Spanish 0340 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Report by Alejandro Guerrero]

[Text] Army troops and Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) combatants clashed heavily in San Martin Department in January 1992. The MRTA attempted to regain territory lost to the Army's advances. The MRTA seized many towns and small cities in San Martin only to flaunt its strength. However, the MRTA cadres suffered serious setbacks both in the jungle and in the cities. Its main leaders were arrested and many MRTA combatants lost their lives in the clashes. In mid-January, an important group of MRTA combatants—who were dissatisfied with the direction that MRTA leader Victor Polay Campos and his top comrades were taking the movement—decided to break away from Polay and continue the struggle on their own.

The man who headed this schism in the MRTA was Cispero Garcia Torres, also known as Commander Ricardo. Now, after he and his men have fought in the San Martin region for the past eight months, Commander Ricardo, one of the few MRTA chiefs who has not been arrested, has decided to come out and make a proposal to the government.

Commander Ricardo gave a revealing, exclusive interview to the "Panorama" talk show somewhere on the outskirts of Lima on 12 September. We were blindfolded and taken to Commander Ricardo's refuge and were also blindfolded for the return to the city.

[Begin recording] [Guerrero] [words indistinct]

[Garcia] Good afternoon. How are you?

[Guerrero] [words indistinct]

[Garcia] Good to see you. [end recording]

Prior to the interview, Commander Ricardo read a proclamation before the television camera. The announcement established the difference between his

battalion and Polay's men. He condemns the actions of the top MRTA command, which is headed by Victor Polay.

[Begin recording] [Garcia] We publicly charge Polay, Serpa [not further identified], Rincon [not further identified], (Timons) [not further identified], and company, with having a scandalous alliance with the drug traffickers, with having acted as paid assassins for those traffickers, and, in many cases, acting in collusion with several members of the repressive forces.

We accuse them of behaving like common criminals. They have used illegally the funds obtained with the blood of our martyrs. Instead of using the funds to further our struggle, they used our funds to have a very good time; they squandered it in parties and fattened their personal accounts. Meanwhile, we, the honest and loyal MRTA comrades, carried out the people's revolutionary struggle under the most rugged conditions and without any support. [end recording]

[Guerrero] After Cispero Garcia Torres presented his charges against Victor Polay, the MRTA San Martin battalion commander addressed the government and made an unexpected announcement.

[Begin recording] [Garcia] I announce to our heroic combatants, our members, our followers, and the people who have placed their faith in us, that, without lowering our banners, the MRTA movement is opening a truce that will last until the end of the current year. At that time, our revolutionary organization will start an internal debate, at a national level, to decide, based on developments, if we lay down our weapons and reenter the legal system to start a political and ideological struggle in favor of socialism. If we decide that the conditions for such a change do not exist, we will continue to struggle to the end for a Socialist Peru.

[Issued] San Martin region, September 1992. Viva Che Guevara. [unidentified people shout: Viva] Viva Tupac Amaru. [unidentified people shout: Viva] Viva Jose Carlos Mariategui. [unidentified people shout: Viva] Fatherland or death. [unidentified men shout: words indistinct]

[Guerrero] You say the San Martin battalion is part of the MRTA but does not follow Victor Polay's line. How are they different?

[Garcia] The problem is of an ideological and political nature. The command headed by Victor Polay has deviated toward militarism. Ideological and political problems and differences increasingly are solved in a military manner; that is by killing, murdering, executing, and so forth, all the comrades who do not agree with certain tactics or methods used in our revolutionary struggle.

[Guerrero] Thus, it could be said that you do not agree with the hard line?

[Garcia] Not so much the hard line but with the line... [changes thought] The movement was organized and

formed with a political objective. We wanted to take power—perhaps, through an armed struggle—but our goals essentially were political.

We have seen the armed struggle discredited. The people repudiate the actions of the Shining Path. As a result, the repressive forces have gained ground in psychologically, propagandistically, and politically discrediting the armed struggle. This prompts us to change methods and tactics on how to carry out a revolution in the country, because the idea is not necessarily to take up a rifle foolishly and blindly and cry out that we are the real revolutionaries.

The idea is to see what is going on around us and change because the international situation has changed, the international outlook has changed, and this prompts us to, let us say, touch up our principles. I think, and many of my comrades share my view, that sooner or later the MRTA could become a legal group and a political organization with more followers. It currently is discredited and heading for an abyss. This is very negative for the struggle in Peru.

[Guerrero] In the message you read, you pointed out you are willing to give a truce to the government until the end of the year. What will this entail specifically?

[Garcia] At a meeting of the National Directorate in Lima we plan to regroup and reorganize ourselves and focus our efforts more on political aspects. Thus, we would offer a unilateral truce to the government and stay away from everything that will happen in the meantime: The election of the Democratic Constituent Congress, the dictatorship, or the government.

What for? To reevaluate our forces and perhaps hold a dialogue with the government, because that is what we are planning to do. We hope the government will also be willing to hold talks with us and not only with popular forces and the church. We are willing to hold talks also. In fact, we are willing to do so with a segment of the Armed Forces that truly wants peace in the country. There is a segment of the Armed Forces that does respect the laws of this war but there are also segments that are militaristic and radical, and disrespect human rights. We, however, do respect them.

[Guerrero] Have you had any contacts with military groups in San Martin Department or anywhere else in the country?

[Garcia] We have had no official contacts. There are many comrades, however, who talk to members of the Armed Forces and the police. They have held talks and discussed issues, but not formally or officially as an organization.

[Guerrero] Are you aware Victor Polay put a price on your head; that the faction led by Polay is looking for you to kill you?

[Garcia] Yes, we are also denouncing that. They are persecuting us and other comrades. We have even

reported on several occasions that they killed several comrades of our movement and this is something that concerns us. Given that we are committed to fight for the people and their interests and the revolution it is an outrage that other revolutionaries are now being persecuted. We would be using the same tactic that Shining Path has implemented, we could say. They, however, have a different way of carrying out their armed struggle; they are sectarian, blind, and deaf; they think they are the only ones who know the truth. The Victor Polay faction is moving in that direction. We can also fight back. If they attack us we will fight back militarily.

[Guerrero] Under what terms, for example, would you be willing to start a dialogue with the government or groups willing to hold talks with you?

[Garcia] We truly want to hold talks with the government and avert a new problem we now are facing and struggle to attain peace and development for this country within the framework of our concepts, but in the political arena. The first condition, and the most important one, among others, for us to lay down our weapons, would be that, the release of members who are prisoners in various jails in the country.

[Guerrero] How many men, more or less?

[Garcia] There are many. I cannot give you the exact number right now, but there are many companeros who follow our ideology, who are in our organization, who we would want to see free, perhaps to support us in the political debate of our revolutionary platform.

[Guerrero] It can be stated clearly and emphatically that you are tired of fighting and would be willing to lay down your weapons, if there is someone willing to listen to you?

[Garcia] I would not say tired of fighting, because perhaps that is what most...

[Guerrero, interrupting] I am referring to the armed struggle.

[Garcia] What we are seeing is the current situation. As I said, the reputation of the armed struggle at this time is perhaps not looked upon well by the people, because they are reproaching and repudiating what the armed struggle involved since it has been discredited so much. That makes us change our tactics. We do not seek to make a total change, but to change tactics, perhaps in the political aspect, to struggle for similar ideals, which is to fight for the poor. The thing is that we lay down our weapons, but we will continue the legal political struggle. The first thing that we have to see is if the government truly is willing to save itself further problems. We are quite a numerous contingent in this situation. We have engaged in much debate and all the companeros are willing to do this, if the government allows us to do so. Otherwise, we will continue. [end recording]

[Guerrero] This proposal by the San Martin battalion of the MRTA, which contains over 100 armed men, should

be attentively listened to by the government, more so now that the leader of the Shining Path has been arrested and the MRTA seeks to establish its legality.

Government Establishes Relations With Slovenia

PA1409162292 Paris AFP in Spanish 0100 GMT
12 Sep 92

[Text] Lima, 11 Sep (AFP)—The Peruvian Foreign Ministry has disclosed that Peru and Slovenia established diplomatic relations on 11 September based on international laws and the objectives pursued by the UN Charter.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry note points out that the two countries shortly will appoint the level of their respective diplomatic representatives.

* 'Power in Peru' Evaluated in Annual Survey

92SM0595A Lima DEBATE in Spanish
Jun-Aug 92 pp 28-43

[Unsigned article: "The 10 Most Powerful Peruvians of 1992"]

[Text] The results of this year's survey indicate a greater concentration of power around the figure of President Alberto Fujimori than in 1991. This is partially explained by the fact that, unlike the 11 polls taken previously, the one this year was not conducted in a democratic system. Hence, besides the president himself, the top 10 include two of his ministers, Carlos Bolona and Jaime Yoshiyama; his brother, Santiago; his adviser, Vladimiro Montesinos; and the Army's commander in chief, Nicolas de Bari Hermoza. Also appearing among the first 10 is the president of the ILD [Freedom and Democracy Institute], Hernando de Soto, whose proposals receive special attention from the Palace, although he is not a Fujimori adviser. On the other hand, as occurred last year, the 10 most powerful include ex-Presidents Alan Garcia and Fernando Belaunde. Finally, this year the leader of the subversive organization Shining Path has risen to third place. Seven of those who appeared among the top 10 last year are still on the same list in 1992.

The Circle of Power

In the 11 surveys on power previously conducted by DEBATE, the president of the Republic always ranked in first place, which also holds true this time for Alberto Fujimori. Nevertheless, unlike another constant in these polls, the president of the Council of Ministers is not among the top 10. During the governments of Fernando Belaunde and Alan Garcia, the prime minister usually ranked in second or third place. With Fujimori, however, the same thing has not occurred. For example, Oscar de la Puente holds 15th place, quite far removed from the second place obtained for the second consecutive year by Carlos Bolona, who is clearly perceived as the strongest minister in the cabinet.

This year, fourth and fifth place are occupied by two persons who owe their power essentially to their closeness to President Fujimori: Vladimiro Montesinos and Santiago Fujimori. Montesinos, viewed by those polled as being more powerful than the Army's commander in chief, entered the power survey for the first time last year. He is now making his first foray into the 10 most powerful list, advancing to a promising fourth place.

Furthermore, in 1992, unlike last year, there is a military man among the top 10. He is General Nicolas de Bari Hermoza, who occupies seventh place. This is directly associated with the role played by the Army in the interruption of the rule of law and its current role in the political support of the government.

Ninth place goes to the minister of energy and mines, Jaime Yoshiyama, who is making a rapid entry into the group of 10 with power. Last year he did not even rank among the first 30. Yoshiyama, who takes over the prime minister's office or the presidency in the absence of their incumbents, is perceived as one of the ministers in whom Fujimori has the greatest trust. The ILD president, Hernando de Soto, for his part, ranks sixth, after having held third place last year. This is explained by his resignation as adviser to President Fujimori.

Finally, among the 10 top-ranking is Abimael Guzman, who, rising to third place this year, has achieved his best and most disturbing position. This unquestionably reflects the heightening of Shining Path's reprehensible terrorist activities.

The Waiting List

Leaving the list of the top 10 this year is Maximo San Roman, who had previously been viewed as one of the figures closest to the president. San Roman ranks in 13th place. Another leaving the main scene is Victor Polay, as a result of the well-aimed blows received by the MRTA [Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement], including his own capture.

The national entrepreneurs have a stronger presence in this year's survey: As occurred last year, Dionisio Romero is the best-positioned entrepreneur, appearing in 12th place. He is followed by Juan Antonio Aguirre Roca, current president of Confiep [National Confederation of Private Business] (23d place); Genaro Delgado Parker, president of the Radio and Television Association (27th place); and the minister of industry, Jorge Camet (30th place), who recently served as president of the private businessmen's confederation.

The only representative of the clergy, for its part, among the 30 most powerful is the Church's primate, Augusto Vargas Alzamora (14th place). Also noteworthy is the fact that, for the second consecutive year, there is no presence of trade union leaders among the top 30. This undoubtedly reflects the meager maneuvering capacity that they have at present.

As for the presence of representatives of the Armed Forces in the power structure delineated on the basis of the poll, besides the controversial Palace adviser, Vladimiro Montesinos, and Gen. Hermoza, the following appear: Ministers Juan Briones (18th place) and Victor Malca (22d place); General Juan Valdivia (19th place); and the strong men of the Air Force and Navy: Arnaldo Velarde (17th place) and Alfredo Arnaiz (21st place), respectively. Obviously, since 5 April the military sector has been perceived as far more powerful than it was in the 1991 poll results.

Also notable for his standing is Javier Perez de Cuellar, who ranks 11th this year. His power certainly stems from his personal prestige and the fact that the external front and Peru's international image are a major problem for the country at present. This is an area in which the former UN secretary general could possibly play a critical role. Mario Vargas Llosa, for his part, ranks 16th, two places below his standing last year and quite far from the sixth place that he received in 1990. Moreover, the only woman appearing among the 30 most powerful is the chief executive's sister, Rosa Fujimori (26th place). On the other hand, the one omitted from the power survey records this year is the first lady, Susana Higushi.

Ranking the Most Powerful Peruvians [1992]

Rating	Name	Points
1	Alberto Fujimori	8100
2	Carlos Bolona	5265
3	Abimael Guzman	4041
4	Vladimiro Montesinos	3348
5	Santiago Fujimori	2880
6	Hernando de Soto	2826
7	Nicolas de Bari Hermoza	2493
8	Alan Garcia Perez	1953
9	Jaime Yoshiyama	1683
10	Fernando Belaunde	1071
11	Javier Perez de Cuellar	981
12	Dionisio Romero	882
13	Maximo San Roman	819
14	Augusto Vargas Alzamora	792
15	Oscar de la Puente Raygada	567
16	Mario Vargas Llosa	504
17	Arnaldo Velarde	441
18	Juan Briones	405
19	Juan Valdivia	315
20	Manuel Estela	288
21	Alfredo Arnaiz	225
22	Victor Malca	189
23	Juan Antonio Aguirre Roca	189

Ranking the Most Powerful Peruvians [1992]

Rating	Name	Points
24	Victor Polay	189
25	Luis Bedoya	180
26	Rosa Fujimori	171
27	Genaro Delgado Parker	171
28	Aurelio Miro Quesada	162
29	Alejandro Miro Quesada	153
30	Jorge Camet	144

The 10 of 1991

Rating	Name
1	Alberto Fujimori
2	Carlos Bolona
3	Hernando de Soto
4	Abimael Guzman
5	Alan Garcia
6	Maximo San Roman
7	Santiago Fujimori
8	Fernando Belaunde
9	Carlos Torres y Torres
10	Victor Polay

Sectorial Power [1992]

Entrepreneurs

Rating	Name
1	Dioniso Romero
2	Juan Antonio Aguirre Roca
3	Jorge Camet
4	Jorge Picasso
5	Luis Vega Monteferrri

With the exception of the entrepreneur Dioniso Romero, who traditionally ranks first and does not owe his power to a trade association position, there is the perception that the entrepreneurial power lies in the trade associations. Consequently, it is understandable that second place should go to Juan Antonio Aguirre, president of the Confiep; third place to this association's ex-president and current minister, Jorge Camet; fourth place to Jorge Picasso, from the Association of Banks; and fifth place to Luis Vega Monteferrri, of the National Industries Association. On this list, Genaro Delgado, of the Radio and Television Association, ranked sixth; Ricardo Vega Llona, seventh; and Rafael Villegas, eighth.

Technocrats

Rating	Name
1	Hernando de Soto
2	Manuel Moreyra
3	Carlos Bolona
4	Jorge Gonzales Izquierdo
5	Javier Silva Ruetz

The technocrats and professionals with power are usually associated with the economy, as they are this year. First place goes to Hernando de Soto, followed by Manuel Moreyra, Carlos Bolona, Jorge Gonzales Izquierdo, and Javier Silva Ruetz. The subsequent ratings in this category were given to: Manuel Estela, Richard Webb, Ramon Remolina, Jaime Yoshiyama, Roberto Abusada, Alfredo Jalilie, and Alfonso de los Heros.

Military

Rating	Name
1	Nicolas de Bari Hermoza
2	Arnaldo Velarde
3	Victor Malca
4	Juan Briones
5	Luis Cisneros Vizquerra

The list of the members of the Armed Forces with the most power reflects, to some extent, the official chain of command structure. For example, General Hermoza, who is commander in chief of the Army and president of the Joint Command, appears first, followed by Air Force General Arnaldo Velarde. Also appearing are the defense and interior ministers, Victor Malca and Juan Briones, respectively. Nevertheless, General Luis Cisneros, a retired officer who is usually a leader on the list of powerful military men, ranks fifth. Appearing in sixth place is Vice Admiral Alfredo Arnaiz, and in seventh, General Juan Valdivia, who has been proclaimed the next commander in chief and is close to retired Captain Vladimiro Montesinos. The latter, in turn, was given ninth place by those polled in this category of the survey.

Journalists

Rating	Name
1	Manuel d'Ornellas
2	Enrique Zileri
3	Alejandro Miro Quesada
4	Nicolas Lucar
5	Francisco Igartua

Cesar Hildebrandt's departure from the country produces the only significant change in this sector this year. In 1992, Manuel d'Ornellas ranks first, followed by Enrique Zileri and Alejandro Miro Quesada. Fourth and fifth places go to Nicolas Lucar and Francisco Igartua. Occupying sixth position is Denis Vargas Marin, with the best standing among the radio representatives.

Intellectuals

Rating	Name
1	Mario Vargas Llosa
2	Pablo Macera
3	Luis Alberto Sanchez
4	Hernando de Soto
5	Julio Cotler

In this sector, very few changes are noted in comparison with last year. The only ones are Luis Alberto Sanchez, who now ranks third, yielding second place to the historian, Pablo Macera, and Max Hernandez, who leaves the list of the top five, allowing for the advancement of Julio Cotler, who ranks fifth this year. Mentioned for sixth place is priest Gustavo Gutierrez.

Trade Unionists

Rating	Name
1	Pedro Huilca
2	Valentin Pacheco
3	Hernan Chang
4	Pablo Checa
5	Olmedo Auris

Unlike what occurred in the entrepreneurial sector, the top-ranking trade union position does determine the designation of the most powerful trade unionist: In 1992, Valentin Pacheco yields his first place of last year to the present secretary general of the CGTP [General Confederation of Peruvian Workers], Pedro Huilca. Third place is occupied by Hernan Chang, leader of the transportation workers. Fourth and fifth place are assigned, in that order, to Pablo Checa and Olmedo Auris. The Aprista [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance member], Luis Negreiros, is listed in sixth place.

Clergy

Rating	Name
1	Augusto Vargas Alzamora
2	Ricardo Durand
3	Augusto Dammert
4	Luis Bambaren
5	Gustavo Gutierrez

The primate of the Catholic Church occupies first place, as has occurred throughout all these power surveys. The

bishop of Callao, Ricardo Durand, ranks second, as he did last year. Gustavo Gutierrez dropped three places this year, and ranks fifth in this section of the poll. Cardinal Juan Landazuri appeared in sixth place this time, with Felipe MacGregor in seventh.

The Most Influential

Rating	Name
1	Santiago Fujimori
2	Vladimiro Montesinos
3	Carlos Bolona
4	Hernando de Soto
5	Jaime Yoshiyama

The six persons who those polled consider to have the most influence on Alberto Fujimori hold the first 10 positions in the general classification of power. In addition to those appearing in the first five places in this category of the survey, Gen. Nicolas de Bari Hermoza was mentioned in sixth place; the president's sister, Rosa Fujimori, in seventh; the first lady, Susana Higushi, in eighth; Prime Minister Oscar de la Puente, in ninth; and Japan's ambassador to Lima, in 10th place. Thus, appearing among the first 10 in this category are three relatives of President Fujimori, three ministers, a general, a foreigner, and the controversial adviser, who, as the president himself has remarked, works in the offices of the National Intelligence Service.

Influential Foreigners

Rating	Name
1	George Bush
2	Michel Camdessus
3	Hector Gross Spiel
4	Kiichi Miyazawa
5	Anthony Quainton

Unlike last year, when foreign power was closely associated with the top-ranking representatives of international agencies, based on the role that they were playing in the financial reinstatement process, this year, the status is conferred by the part that the OAS has been playing in the process of returning to democratic institutionalism. For example, the Uruguayan foreign minister, Hector Gross, and the OAS secretary general, Joao Baena, appear in third and seventh places. Despite this, the IMF managing director, Michel Camdessus, ranks second in this category of the poll. As has been occurring in recent years, first place goes to the U.S. president, George Bush. And, as if to confirm the United States' role in events in this country, its representative in Lima, Anthony Quainton, and the secretary of state for Latin American affairs, Bernard Aronson, appear in fifth and sixth place. The influence of the Japanese Government,

for its part, is consolidated with the presence of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in fourth place, in this part of the survey.

Prestigious Peruvians

Rating	Name
1	Javier Perez de Cuellar
2	Mario Vargas Llosa
3	Hernando de Soto
4	Alberto Fujimori
5	Fernando Belaunde

The perception of Peruvians who have the greatest prestige abroad is one of the items that has changed least in the different surveys conducted to date. In addition to those appearing in the table, the priest, Gustavo Gutierrez, was named in sixth place; chess player Julio Granda, in seventh; and economist Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, in eighth place.

Best Congress Members Before 5 April

Rating	Name
1	Lourdes Flores Nano
2	Enrique Bernaldes
3	Roberto Ramirez del Villar
4	Luis Bustamante
5	Maximo San Roman

Also mentioned in addition to those appearing in the table are the following, in this order: Manuel Moreyra, Raul Ferrero, Beatriz Merino, Javier Diez Canseco, Miguel Vega Alvear, Francisco Guerra Garcia, Rafael Rey, and Fernando Olivera.

How Long Do You Think Fujimori Will Hold the Presidency of the Republic? (responses in percentages)

Until July 1995	61%
Will leave the post before 1995	29%
After July 1995	10%

How Long Should Fujimori Hold the Presidency of the Republic? (responses in percentages)

Until July 1995	55%
Should resign before the Constituent Congress	40%
Should remain after July 1995	5%

What Will Happen to Shining Path? (responses in percentages)

It will be defeated before 2000	61%
It will continue growing after 2000	29%
It will be defeated before 1995	10%

Although the majority of those queried condemn the coup d'etat, 55 percent believe that Alberto Fujimori should hold the presidency until July 1995, and 40 percent consider it fitting for him to resign before the Constituent Congress. Moreover, 61 percent think that Fujimori will actually leave the post in July 1995. The principal flaw in his government is identified as its authoritarian style, and its principal achievement is in the economic area. As for unfinished business, it is noteworthy that those polled think that the first issue on the agenda should be the economic one; the second, that of violence (61 percent expect Shining Path to be defeated about the year 2000); and the third, that of the country's democratization.

Problems With Which Fujimori Must Cope

1	Economic stabilization and restructuring
2	Subversive violence
3	Restoration of democracy
4	Overcoming international isolation and achieving financial reinstatement
5	Political instability

Achievements and Flaws of the Fujimori Government

Achievements	
1	Stabilization of the economy
2	Financial reinstatement
3	Liberalization of the economy
4	Reduction of the state
5	Improvement in relations with Ecuador and Bolivia
Flaws	
1	Authoritarianism and unwillingness for dialogue
2	Disorganization and improvisation
3	Lack of an antisubversive strategy
4	Lying
5	Mismanagement of reforms

In general, do you approve or disapprove of the measures of 5 April, interrupting the constitutional system, dissolving Congress, and dismissing magistrates and other public officials? (responses in percentages)

Approve	39%
Disapprove	61%

Opposition to the Fujimori Government

According to the DEBATE surveys, the opposition to the government is headed by Alan Garcia, Maximo San Roman, and Fernando Belaunde. Occupying fourth place is the Shining Path leader, Abimael Guzman. The subsequent ratings went to Felipe Osterling, Mario

Vargas Llosa, Enrique Bernales, Roberto Ramirez del Villar, Javier Diez Canseco (who ranked first in this category of the poll last year), and Luis Bedoya Reyes. Oddly enough, although the strongest criticism from the government has been aimed at the author, Vargas Llosa (in an obvious sign of intolerance), those polled rank him only in sixth place. Ricardo Letts is among those who have been excluded from this category of the poll, in contrast to last year's results.

Furthermore, those polled also were asked about their approval of the interruption of the rule of law. Unlike the response that occurred in the case of public opinion, where this meets with clear approval, when the same topic is broached to a "qualified" sector, comprising the DEBATE sample, the results change drastically, with expressions of condemnation.

Most Reliable News Media

Rating	Name
1	EL COMERCIO
2	EXPRESO
3	Radioprogramas
4	Panamericana Telecomunicaciones
5	América Television Satellite

Institutional Performance

Rating	Institution
1	People's organizations
2	Catholic Church
3	Radio press
4	Newspapers
5	Municipalities
6	Weekly magazines

Changes to the Constitution

Rating	Change
1	Congressional shake-up by third parties
2	Unicameral system
3	Change in the labor system
4	Reduction in the number of congressional members
5	No presidential or congressional reelection
6	Revising of regionalization
7	Restructuring of the Judicial Branch
8	Death penalty for terrorists
9	Reform of the Court of Constitutional Guarantees
10	Restructuring of the Executive Branch

The Ideal Government

The poll inquired about the Peruvians who, regardless of their political affiliation, might be considered the most capable for holding the principal public offices. Those who ranked first in the various positions proposed appear in the following table. It should be noted that those currently holding the office usually have an advantage in this category of the survey. Nevertheless, this year, the person currently in office ranked first for only four posts.

Foreign Relations: By a wide margin, Javier Perez de Cuellar was considered the ideal foreign minister. Also mentioned were Luis Marchand, Enrique Bernales, and Hernando de Soto, in that order.

Defense: General Luis Cisneros Vizquerra was followed by Generals Edgardo Mercado Jarrin and Sinesio Jarama. A civilian, Javier Silva Ruete, ranked in fourth place.

Economy: Carlos Bolona was considered the ideal person for the position by the majority of those polled. Javier Silva Ruete and Pedro Pablo Kuczynski were mentioned as well.

Interior: Luis Cisneros Vizquerra is the only person considered the best equipped for two positions. Ranking second was General Sinesio Jarama. Three civilians tied for third place: Diego Garcia Sayan, Javier Silva Ruete, and Agustin Mantilla.

Justice: Jorge Avendano ranked first in this category, followed by Alfonso de los Heros, Raul Ferrero, and Diego Garcia Sayan.

Education: Leon Trahtemberg was the one most mentioned for the post. He was followed by ex-Minister Gloria Helfer, and the Indian elder, Luis Jaime Cisneros.

Labor: Ex-Minister Alfonso de los Heros was followed by Alfonso Grados Bertorini and Mario Pasco.

Health: Ex-Minister Uriel Garcia was followed by Luis Castaneda Lossio and Luis Pinillos.

Production: Minister Jaime Yoshiyama was considered the ideal person for the office, followed by Juan Antonio Aguirre Roca, Rafael Villegas, and Carlos Amat y Leon.

Infrastructure: Ex-Minister Juan Inchaustegui ranked first, followed very closely by Jaime Yoshiyama. Also mentioned was the entrepreneur, Walter Piazza. Two of those queried mentioned ex-President Fernando Belaunde in this category of the poll.

SBS [Superintendency of Banking and Insurance]: Two superintendents virtually tied for first place. Juan Klingenberg won, followed very closely by Hugo Garcia Salvatecci. Alonso Polar and Henry Barclay were also mentioned.

BCR [Central Reserve Bank]: Richard Webb ranked first in this category, followed by Manuel Moreyra and Julio Velarde.

Sunat [National Tax Administration Superintendency]: By a wide margin, the current superintendent, Manuel Estela, was considered the ideal Peruvian for the post. The tax expert, Armando Zolezzi, was also mentioned.

Congress: Roberto Ramirez del Villar was regarded by those polled as the ideal president for the Congress. Mentioned after him were Maximo San Roman, Luis Bustamante, Enrique Bernales, and Luis Alberto Sanchez.

Supreme Court: Cesar Fernandez Arce ranked first, followed by Luis F. Almenara.

Office of the Prosecutor General of the Nation: Gonzalo Ortiz de Zavallos ranked first, followed very closely by Raul Ferrero.

Comptroller's Office: The present comptroller, Maria Herminia Drago, was rated first, followed by Armando Zolezzi and Fernando Olivera.

Venezuela

President Briefs Party Leaders on Cuntrera Case

PA1509022492 Caracas Venezolana de Television
Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] A meeting has just concluded at Miraflores Presidential Palace, where the president gave a detailed report to the Democratic Action [AD] and Social Christian Party [COPEI] leaderships on the arrest and extradition of the Cuntrera Caruana brothers.

According to spokesmen from the two parties, President Carlos Andres Perez clarified that the Venezuelan Government made this decision independently, without being pressured by any country or organization. President Perez also reported that the Cuntrera Caruana case is not linked to the drug trafficking investigations being conducted in the Armed Forces.

At the conclusion of this important meeting, the leaders of the two parties reiterated their full support for the investigations and actions being conducted by the president in his struggle against drug trafficking.

[Begin recording] [COPEI President Hilario Cardozo, broadcast in progress] ...everything that is necessary so that Venezuela will set a clear example that drug trafficking must be defeated. Of course, the nature of these people is such that if one does not deal them a strong economic blow, there is no way to set them back. The people who engage in this type of business have no moral values; they obey only economic interests, and that is where one has to hit them hard.

[AD Under Secretary General Luis Emilio Rondon, broadcast in progress] ...is investigating reports that they

had strong ties with real estate groups and so forth. A final evaluation of the circumstances is being made in order to implement what our modern drug control law specifies for such acts. [end recording]

Ochoa Denies U.S. Pressure

PA1409172592 Caracas Venezolana de Television
Network in Spanish 1609 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Fernando Ochoa Antich said that the Venezuelan Government has not been pressured at all by the U.S. Government in the case of the Cuntreras brothers.

[Begin Ochoa recording] The Venezuelan Government does not accept pressure from any government. Therefore, we do not accept pressure from the United States or any other country. In addition, I think deporting these Italian mafia members from Venezuela should be regarded not as an indication of the Venezuelan Government's weakness, but as evidence that it is doing its duty. This move should elicit respect and consideration for Minister Pinerua, who very responsibly made the decision. [end recording]

Ministers on Police Irregularities, Cuntreras

PA1409174992 Caracas Venezolana de Television
Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] According to General Ivan Dario Jimenez, the defense minister, National Guard drug officials have made administrative procedural mistakes. However, it cannot be stated that they are involved in drug trafficking activities, as long as the investigations are incomplete. The defense minister made this statement following a meeting on the weekend of 12 September with the presidents and directors of the media.

Gen. Jimenez explained that the investigations conducted by the Defense Ministry found no one responsible for committing irregularities.

[Begin recording] [Jimenez] This matter is already in the hands of the PTJ [Judicial Technical Police]. I think that a summary investigation will be opened, and we must wait for the judges to determine whether there was wrongdoing or not.

[Unidentified reporter] Now, the attorney general stated that there were some irregularities in the handling of drug operations. Can you tell us what those irregularities were?

[Jimenez] Listen, these are basically administrative problems. My explaining to you what these irregularities are could interfere with the job of the PTJ and the judge. I would not like to get involved in this proceeding. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Interior Affairs Minister Luis Pinerua Ordaz explained that another investigation carried out by DIM [Directorate of Military Intelligence], which is now in

the hands of the PTJ, has nothing to do with the case of the Cuntrera brothers, involved in money laundering and illicit drug trafficking activities.

[Begin Pinerua recording] Therefore, those who may be implicated in the case investigated by DIM, which is now investigated by the PTJ, have nothing to do with what we found out and are investigating concerning the Cuntrera family. [end recording]

Further Jimenez Comment

PA1509032592 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] Defense Minister Ivan Dario Jimenez Sanchez has stressed that the drug cartel has not infiltrated the Armed Forces.

He made these statements at Miraflores Palace. He added that several investigations have been conducted and that some officers could be involved in drug trafficking. In any case, he noted, these investigations were already turned over to the Judicial Technical Police, thus, the cases must already be at the courts. Jimenez Sanchez did not hesitate to rule out any drug cartel infiltration in the country's Armed Forces. He noted that if any officer is proven to be linked to the Cuntrera case, he will be turned over to regular courts.

[Begin recording] [Jimenez Sanchez] They would be turned over to regular courts for sentencing. The law on narcotics and psychotropic drugs will be strictly enforced.

[Unidentified reporter] In other words, they will not be tried by a military court?

[Jimenez Sanchez] No, such cases fall under civil jurisdiction. The case goes directly to a civilian court. [end recording]

In conclusion, the defense minister said these investigations will not affect the Armed Forces image because they are being conducted at the request of this military organization.

Guyana

Ruling Party Releases Election Manifesto

FL1509005592 Bridgetown CANA in English 2155 GMT 14 Sep 92

[By Urrell Wilkinson]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 14, CANA—The ruling People's National Congress (PNC) on Monday [14 September] became the fifth of 11 political parties contesting Guyana's October 5 elections to release its election manifesto. The 36-page document, printed in Brooklyn, New York, was formally launched at a ceremony at the Forte Crest Hotel here in the capital, Georgetown.

PNC leader and Guyana's President Desmond Hoyte repeated that his seven-year tenure as president had been an outstanding success, referring to over U.S.2 billion dollars in foreign investment and his efforts to free up the moribund economy. But he seized the opportunity to warn that the 384,000 electorate could make a serious mistake if it elects the leftist People's Progressive Party (PPP) to power in Guyana's first general elections in seven years.

"The people of Guyana will decide on October 5 whether they wish to live in a society in which all ethnic and cultural groups continue to enjoy equal and ever-expanding opportunities to develop themselves in a country in an atmosphere of peace, good order, and social harmony," President Hoyte said.

"...Or whether to jeopardise their future, their happiness, their prosperity, their security by electing a government of persons whose every utterance betrays a large measure of confusion, naivete, inexperience in the art of government, and a predilection to experiment in Marxist models which have failed everywhere in the world."

Highlighting some of the lynchpins of the 36-page manifesto, Hoyte said his party will call local government elections and hold an all-party conference to rewrite Guyana's socialist constitution in keeping with new government's policies and programme.

Hoyte said: "Our manifesto is a forward-looking document of necessity and it lists some of the many achievements of the people of Guyana since I acceded to the presidency in 1985."

A new PNC government, Hoyte added, will continue to liberalise the economy, divest state-owned enterprises, move to set up a stock exchange and a privately-owned gold refinery shortly after being elected for another term of office.

It will also tackle, as a matter of priority, improvements in the ailing electricity and water systems, wages and salaries, the health and education sectors and slash personal, consumption and corporate taxes.

A PNC government, Hoyte said, will enact special fiscal legislation to help young people to purchase homes on relatively easy terms and to make the central bank an autonomous body.

The parliamentary opposition Working People's Alliance (WPA) and the United Force have already released their manifestos. The Democratic Labour Movement (DLM) and the United Republican Party (URP) have also distributed theirs.

Commonwealth Team To Observe Elections

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[Text] London, Sept 14, CANA—The Commonwealth Secretariat on Monday [14 September] announced a 16-member observer team for October 5 national elections in Guyana.

The team, being led by David Peterson, a former premier of the Canadian province of Ontario, includes five nationals of Caribbean Community (Caricom) member states.

In announcing the team, Commonwealth Secretary-General, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, said the team was being sent in response to an invitation from the Guyana Government.

Peterson also led one of five Commonwealth fact-finding missions which had visited Guyana to assess preparations for the elections, overdue by two years because of flaws in the voters list.

Caricom nationals on the team are J.C. King, a former Barbados diplomat, Mrs Shirley Miller, the head of legal

reform in Jamaica's Justice Ministry, Senator Charmaine Gardner of St Lucia, former Trinidad and Tobago civil servant Steven Seepersadm and Eustace Seignoret, a former Trinidad and Tobago diplomat.

The other members are: Anthony Dingle, a former Australian ambassador, Fakhruddin Ahmed, a former Bangladesh foreign secretary, Pelokgale Seloma, a parliamentarian from Botswana, Lord Neil Carmichael, former British cabinet minister, Sir Martin Ewans, a former British ambassador, Robert Bruce McCaffrey, a former cabinet minister in the provincial government of the Canadian province of Ontario, Alhaji Mamadou Cham, a former parliamentarian from The Gambia, Samarendra Kundu, a former Indian minister of state for external affairs, Tengku Ahmad Ritthauden, a former Malaysian foreign minister, and Danc Ann Hercus, former New Zealand cabinet minister.

A Commonwealth Secretariat statement said the observers will assemble in Trinidad on Monday, 21 September, for briefing by the secretary-general before departing for Guyana the following day.

The group will be supported by a team from the Commonwealth Secretariat led by Carl Dundas, a former director of elections in Jamaica.